New-York Daily Times.

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REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.

First Day's Proceedings.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM AND HARMONY.

THE ORGANIZATION PERFECTED.

President, Henry S. Lane, of Indiana.

Speeches by the President, by Hon. Henry S. Wilson, Mr. Lovejoy, Mr. Smith, and others.

List of Delegates to the Convention.

INTERESTING MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK DELEGATION.

MR. SEWARD'S NAME WITHDRAWN.

(Special) Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 17.

The National Republican Convention, called to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, assembled to-day, at 11 o'clock, in the rooms of the Musical Fund Hall Association.

Full delegations were present from every Free State in the Union, and from the Territories of Nebraska, Minnesota and Kansas. There were also several gentlemen present from Virginia, Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky.

These alone make a large body of men. Representatives from the Free are here in great numbers, as are also thousands of influential and prominent citizens.

The room engaged was entirely too small to contain the half of those who were entitled to places, as delegates and reporters.

The utmost enthusiasm prevailed in the Hall as the delegates were assembling. As many of the noted men of the country came into the Hall, they were recognized and warmly cheered.

The entrance of the Kansas delegation was the signal for a spontaneous outburst of cheers.

Precisely at the hour appointed, Hon. E. D. Morgan, of New-York, and the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, on behalf of that Committee, called the Convention to order.

Mr. Morgan nominated for temporary President of the Convention, Judge Robert Emmet, of the New-York Delegation, pendering the nomination with the following remarks:

SPEECH OF MR. MORGAN.

Delegates to the Convention—Representatives of the Hope and Heart of the Union: The day and hour appointed for this meeting has arrived and, in behalf of my colleagues of the National Committee, I now call this vast assemblage to order. In doing so, I may be indulged a moment. You are assembled for patriotic purposes; high expectations of you are entertained by the people. You are here to day to give direction to a movement which is to decide whether the people of these United States are to be hereafter and forever chained to the present National policy for the extension of human Slavery. [Cheers.] Not whether the South is to rule, or the North to do the same thing; but whether the broad National policy—our blessings established, and cherished, and which we have maintained for fifty years, is to descend to their sons, to be the watchword, the text and guiding star of all our people. [Loud cheers.] Such is the magnitude of the question submitted to this Convention. In this consideration let us avoid all extremes, and plant ourselves firmly on the platform of the Constitution and the Union. [Cheers.] Taking no position which does not commend itself to the judgment of our constituents, our country, and mankind. [Cheers.] Of the wisdom of such a policy there should be no doubt, and against it there can be no successful resistance. [Renewed cheers.] I propose to you for the temporary Chairman a distinguished citizen of the State of New-York—of a name standing high in the country's history as identified with liberty and humanity. I propose to you the name of Hon. Robert Emmet as your Chairman. [Continued cheering, again and again renewed.]

The nomination was seconded and carried amid renewed applause and cheering.

Moses H. Grinnell and Judge Hoadley were designated by the chairman of the National Committee as a Committee to conduct Judge Emmet to the chair.

The honorable and learned gentleman, in taking his place as temporary chairman, said:

SPEECH OF JUDGE EMMET.

Gentlemen, delegates to the Republican Convention: I feel deeply the honor which you have just conferred upon me, and in returning you my thanks for it I certainly it is owing to no merit of mine that I have been singled out for this compliment. Nothing beyond the zeal which I feel in the common cause that has brought us here together could possibly entitle me to it. [Cheers.] And in that respect I claim not to be behind any one of you. [Renewed cheers.] I can say that my antecedents have been all Democratic. [Cheers.] For fifty years I can consider that I have been allied to that Party, until that Party left the only platform upon which I could remain with it. [Loud cheers.] Fellow citizens, the formation of a new party in a republic like ours, after an existence of ninety years, is a singular event in history, and one that, perhaps, will require extraordinary hands of the interference. It is one, however, that can only be justified by strong and irresistible causes; and the question here is, whether we, in organizing this new Republican Party in this country, at this late day, are justified by the causes which have induced us to form that organization. In the early days of this Republic, when our Government was founded, perhaps things were as favorable as now for the accomplishment of such an object, and even more so than ever existed in any part of the world, in any stage of its history. But there was one unfortunate element that created a difficulty, and that has been the cause and the source of our trouble from that day down to the present. It was early seen by the great men of that day, that it was necessary to make some provision to prevent that cause of trouble to which I have alluded, and which I will now name out, viz: Southern Slavery [cheers] from becoming a cause of still greater evils to the country. Without exception, all the great men of that day foresaw and predicted that Slavery, although it could not be summarily and suddenly abolished, would die out in this country. All acknowledged that it was an evil. All acknowledged that it was the policy of the country gradually to get rid of it. That was the policy of that day. That policy led to the adoption of what was called the Missouri Compromise. Fellow citizens: I feel that it is out of place in me or in any delegate occupying the situation of temporary Chairman here, to enter largely into these matters, because we are now in a process of transition to a state of organization, and it is not perhaps properly in place for me to go into a full statement of all the matters which are to be the subject of discussion here, and therefore I shall endeavor to be as brief as possible, and I beg your forbearance if I make any mistake in that respect, and that you will pass over any errors which I may commit in going beyond the line which properly ought to be prescribed to me in my present position. [Cheers.] I say that the Missouri Compromise was adopted in 1820 as the only measure that could give peace to this country. Slavery was here. It existed in the Southern States. It was not the wish either of the South or the North at that time that it should come into the Free States, that it should come further than where it was. Now, I grant that if possibly all were slaveholding—if there was no such element of discord—if there was no antagonism between Slavery and Freedom in this country, it might be a paradise—it might be a paradise with all Slaveholding States, though not such a paradise as I would like to live in. [Cheers;] but, in its way, the elements of discord would not exist there. That, however, was not possible. Freedom, fortunately, had the larger share here, and Freedom would never permit Slavery to absorb her up, and to engross the whole of this fair Territory. [Cheers.] What was to be done, then? We could not make all the Southern States free at once. We had then to draw a line, and let it be understood that it it was by that line, the Missouri Compromise, Slavery was to be limited, and that it should never extend north of it. Well, gentlemen, that Missouri Compromise was reapected, honored, lauded, upheld by all the people of this country until, unfortunately, a demagogue found his way into her councils, [loud applause,] who undertook to break down that solemn compact, entered into between the States of this Union, for purposes intended to prevent the very consequences which have followed from its repeal. Why, gentlemen, the incursion into Kansas was the logical result and effect of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. What else could have been expected? [Cheers.] All the horrors that have aroused this country, as they have existed in Kansas since the irruption of the Missouri borderers there, may be traced directly and logically to that act. We are now met, then, for the purpose of resisting, and, if possible, of subduing, the power and influence of the administration and the party to whom we are indebted for all those evils. [Loud cheers.] They have met at Cincinnati; they have seen beforehand with us. The great Democratic Party of this country—a name which, independent of the late acts of the party, I have always honored and have always looked up to till I ceased to belong to the Abolition party, calling itself the Democratic Party, has met and adopted its platform. And a worse platform for a true Democratic platform I never read. [Loud cheers and laughter.] They repeat the cant about squatter sovereignty. Squatter sovereignty—what is it? Is it the popular will? If it is, it is the political syllogism. It is the popular will that a man never goes anywhere in this country, but that the popular will must be exercised by the people when they are in a house of organization to do it. That is the meaning of the "squatter sovereignty of the popular will." But squatter sovereignty, as applied to a Territory, is a fallacy, a delusion, and a snare. It was the extension of the great principle of "popular will" through this quaint idea of squatter sovereignty for the purpose of making it applicable to the condition of the Territory, and for the purpose of enabling, through that delusion, the quasi squatters from Missouri, who came in there with their bowie-knives and revolvers, to control the elections, to say, We are for the time being the sovereigns, and will not only control the elections, but we will make laws, though in their character, like the laws of Draco, to rule this Territory forever. [Loud cheering.] Well, they adopted that platform, and they nominated, as their candidate, James Buchanan. Now, gentlemen, I have known Hon. James Buchanan for forty years and upwards, intimately; and I say here, that some of the dearest and most cherished recollections of my life are connected with my associations with him. I would defend his personal character if assailed. But his political character—if I were not in deadly hostility to that I would not be here. [Loud cheers.] I don't complain of Mr. Buchanan because he has been a politician by profession from the time he became a man. There is nothing dishonorable in a man's being a politician by profession—I don't say "by trade." [Laughter and applause.] And although he is already in the field, I don't blame him for having been a Federalist once. [renewed cheering,] and for having said in the enthusiasm of the moment, (he was a young man at the time,) that if he thought he had one drop of Democratic blood in his veins he would let it out. [Laughter and cheers.] That would do exceedingly for a Fourth of July oration to an audience assembled like that, and at that time. But I do blame him in that, after he had expressed his opinion in regard to the Missouri Compromise, after he had bowed in submission to it a every patriot of the day did, who he found, certain men of his party breaking down that fabric of liberty, he had not strength enough to resist. I blame Hon. James Buchanan for having shown a want of firmness, a want of self-reliance, a want of adhesion to principle, and an over-zealous devotion to party in several acts of his life. And I take his very last act: his adhesion to this spurious platform of Democracy at Cincinnati. I ask no more than the very words in which he has sent in that adhesion, or in which he has expressed it, in his answer to the Committee who waited on him at Wheatlands. He acknowledges that he is no longer James Buchanan, a free agent, with the right of screening whatever will or opinion he may have of his own; but that he is bound to that platform and to every plank of it, and that he has no right or power to remove or alter one plank of it—an admission that he has allowed himself to be chained to the Juggernaut of Slavery, and that he allows himself to be dragged headlong by it. [Loud cheers.] I make all allowance, fellow-citizens, for the impossibility of a man in this country, who is a politician, who is a party man, of his having his own will, and carrying it out in all respects. It is, I allow, impossible. The very theory of our popular Government, by society, is the concession of the minority to the majority. Every man must concede something. No man can have everything in the arrangement of public affairs precisely as he would wish. But I do not understand how a man should, after the lapse of two or three years, make such a complete summerset as my friend James Buchanan did on the subject of the Missouri Compromise, and tumble himself head foremost into the Cincinnati platform with as little scruple as he did. [Cheers.] Fellow-citizens, I am afraid I am biting my lip with this discursive remark. [Loud cheers and cries of "go on, go on."] I came here because my duty required me to come. My conscience told me that if I was able to get to Philadelphia I was bound to be here. [Cheers.] I appreciated the honor that was conferred upon me in being nominated a delegate, and I do now say, we being all assembled here, that no man in any country can boast at this moment of a higher position, or one more dignified, than that of a delegate holding a seat in this Convention. [Loud cheers.] We are here for noble and high and holy purposes. They may laugh at us. They may call us Black Republicans and Negro Worshippers. Way, if they were not traitors and buffoons, they would find something better than that to apply to us. [Cheers and shouts of "That's it."] They may say that we mean to concentrate and gather under our wings all the odds and ends of parties—all the isms of the day. Be it so. Let them come to us with all their isms. We will merge them all in that great ism, patriotism. [Rapturous and prolonged cheering.] How can it be otherwise than that the Republican Party, representedas it is, should combine in itself elements from the other parties that have existed in this country? How can it be otherwise, I ask? We find a large number of Democrats here, who have woke up, like myself, on the subject. [Cheers.] In 1845, it was simple enough to believe that some of the Democratic Party in the State of New-York—some of the shining lights—some of the leading powers of the Party, were going to lead us on to that point of perfection in politics that we always hope to attain—that they formed a party that we could follow conscientiously. Well, we had a platform at Buffalo. I gave in my adhesion to it, and I confess I have seen no reason to change the grounds on which I gave that adhesion, from that day to this. [Cheers.] I was content to be called a Free-Soiler then. I am content to be called a Free-Soiler now. [Cheers.] Nay, more, fellow-citizens, I am proud of it. [Renewed cheers.] And if there was not another single man in the community, over all this broad expanse of country, who would avow himself a Free-Soiler, I would do it, and will do it to the day of my death. [Tremendous cheering.] I despise nicknames in politics. You call a man an Abolitionist. For what? Because he thinks that Slavery should be abolished? No, certainly not, for he will say he himself thinks it ought to be abolished. What then do you mean by an Abolitionist? Oh, a political Abolitionist! [Cheers and laughter.] And that is the way a nickname is conferred. Now, I say this boldly, and I have no doubt that the heart of any hearer at this moment respond to it: there is not a man—an honest man—who understands his own rights, and the rights of others—who respects the immortal Declaration of Independence, who does not hope to see the day—not a hope perhaps which can be realized within the time allotted to any of us—but who hopes to see the day when such a thing as human bondage shall not exist in the world. [Vehement and long-continued cheering.] That is an honest Abolitionism. [Renewed Cheers.] That is the Abolitionism which I avow, and which I am not ashamed to avow. [Loud Cheers.] I trust that day will come. I am not for convulsing our country with efforts to force it—to forestall it. If God in his good providence bring it when it is right and proper that it should come. In the meantime are we to suffer from the existence of this evil? Are we to be paralyzed in our Free States here by those Slaveholders wielding all the power in the country, filling up every office, sending in their man invariably for President, making their men our Judges, sending their nominees away as our foreign Ministers, and, when we remonstrate, telling us, "Yes, doughfaces, we are doing that; we will do that; we intend, if you rebel, to subdue you—to crush you out!" [Cheers.] Men of the East, to you this taunt has been particularly directed; to you has this threat been made. I ask you—you who represent the blood that was shed at Lexington, at Dorchester Heights and at Concord—are you prepared to submit to such a taunt as that? [Loud shouts of "No, no!"] To such an insult as that? [Reiterated shouts of "No! no!"] To such a slur upon your political energy? [Continued cries of "No."] No, I am sure you are not. But, fellow-citizens, let us not get excited upon this point. [Laughter.] We come here to treat Slavery, not as a moral question. And let me be understood as emphatically suggesting the propriety of keeping up that distinction. Slavery is, so far as our functions are concerned with it, a political evil; and we do not come here to discuss whether, according to the great abstract principles of right and wrong, the laws of God and the behests of the Bible, Slavery be right or wrong. Whether it be moral or immoral, it exists here among us, and we must manage it as well as we can. We must repress it. We must prevent it from being, as its nature always urges it to be, aggressive. [Loud cheers.] We must keep it back. If we cannot restore the Missouri Compromise line by an act as solemn, and a great deal more honest as an act of legislation than the act by which it was repealed, we must find some way to do it. At this moment, the fires of civil discord are raging in Kansas. At this moment, that doomed portion of our territory is suffering all the consequences from that act. Would to God that we had the power of enabling them by a more summary process than the election of a President, to get rid of their present evils. [Loud cheers.] And I am not without hope, fellow citizens, that that process is going on even now, [cheers,] and that we will get cheering news from Kansas yet. In the meantime, let us proceed, great party as we are, Constitutionally. Let us proceed to nominate a man as our candidate for the office of President, and another as our candidate for the office of Vice-President, and in doing that let us observe what I have already alluded to. Each man cannot have his favorite. Each clique cannot have its favorite. We come here to make concessions. We come here to act in harmony. We come here to act unanimously in the close, as I hope and trust we will. [Cheers.] And, although it is natural, and it is proper, that there should be preference for particular men, preference for a man is not the true principle upon which we should act in this Convention.

A Voice—"That's it," and cheers.

We all agree in principle. Our object is victory, and it is a legitimate object. It is one which will redound with benefit to the country. At least we think so. If we succeed in defeating the nomination of the Democratic Party and electing our President, it would take infinitely more words than I could bestow on it, and more time than you, perhaps, would be willing to spend in listening to it, to enumerate all the blessings that would flow from it. All agreeing in principle, then, and all having one high, noble, patriotic purpose in view, I invoke and call upon the members of this Convention not to let their personal predilections for one candidate more than another interfere with an exercise of the general will of the Convention, founded upon the best information we have, founded upon the best light that can shine upon us at present in regard to the availability of the man who is to lead us to victory. [Cheers.] Let us, then, fellow citizens, proceed to the good work; and I trust that the result will be that we will strangle this hydra of the Union which is now menacing our liberties and our peace; that we will extirpate this canker that is eating our very vitals, and extinguish the smouldering fire of treason and disunion that is under our feet at this moment, and which may burst forth in an instant and swallow up all the fair liberties which have been our boast and pride since the establishment of this Republic. [Cheers.] We are met here to avert and to prevent these consequences. We have a high duty to perform; and I am sure that at the close of this Convention the people will say with one acclaim, "Well done good and faithful servants!" [Vociferous and prolonged cheering.]

A Delegate named Mr. G. G. Fax, of New-Hampshire, for temporary Secretary of the Convention, and he was so appointed.

Mr. Thos. G. Mitchell, of Ohio, was appointed Assistant Temporary Secretary.

The President said he believed Rev. Dr. Barnes, of Philadelphia, was in the hall, and, if so, he wished him to open the proceedings with prayer, which was done.

After the Divine blessing had been invoked, the President said the first business in order was the appointment of a Committee on Credentials.

It was moved and carried that the Committee consist of one from each State and Territory represented, and that the members of it be appointed by the different State and Territorial delegations.

The States and Territories were then read. They were appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS.

Maine	Mark H. Durnell	Ohio	Austin A. Gunter
N. H.	Wm. Mc. Weed	Mich.	Gov. George A. Coe
Vermont	J. E. Nicholson	Wis.	Hon. L. F. Harner
R. I.	Edmond Harris	Indiana	Charles H. Test
Conn.	Hon. Simon Brown	Illinois	D. Arnold
New-York	E. G. Spaulding	Ky.	James F. Whittimore
N. J.	Dudley S. Gregory	Kansas	S. M. Wood
Delaware	Lewis Thompson	Dist. of Col.	E. B. French
Maryland	Francis P. Blair	Minnesota	J. B. Phillips
Virginia	George Bright	Nebraska	H. D. Bennett
Penn.	Steele Fair		

When the Committee on Credentials had been appointed, Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of one from each State be appointed to prepare and report, for the action of the Convention, a platform of principles to be submitted to the people of the United States; that the members from each State be named by the delegates there from, and that all resolutions or papers offered in said Convention in relation to said platform, be referred to the Committee thus appointed without debate.

Resolved, That said Committee be requested to report at the earliest practicable moment, and that no ballot shall be taken for the President or Vice-President until after the platform shall have been reported to and adopted by the Convention.

A delegate suggested the propriety of laying the resolution on the table. The Convention, he said, was not yet organized, and he thought it would not be well to appoint so important a Committee until the organization should have been completed.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, said no harm could come from the adoption of the resolution. This Convention differed from others, in the fact that there in reality were no contested seats. [Great applause.] The Convention was harmonious. There was no doubt as to who were delegates, and all the delegations had had the question of a platform before them and were as well prepared to appoint a committee then as they would be on the next morning. [Applause.] Therefore he thought they might as well appoint the committee then as any time. [Applause.]

A delegate moved that instead of one from each State there be two—lost.

Mr. E. B. French, from the District of Columbia, moved that that part of the first clause of the first resolution be made to read: "one from each State and Territory represented."

The resolution, as amended, was adopted unanimously, and the Committee was appointed as follows:

COMMITTEE ON A PLATFORM.

Maine	Henry Carter	Penn.	Hon. D. Wilmo
N. H.	Hon. David Clarke	Ohio	Joshua R. Giddings
Vermont	Edward Kirkland	Mich.	Hon. J. R. Christiancy
R. I.	Thomas Davis	Wis.	John S. Potter
Conn.	Hon Gideon Wells	Ind.	John P. Dufree
Mass.	E. Rockwood Hoar	Ill.	G. Steele Brown
N. Y.	Hon. Preston King	Iowa	S. C. Hairell
N. J.	H. W. Wheipley	Cal.	John A. Wells
Del.	E. G. Bradford	Kansas	H. Wincham
Maryland	F. P. Blair	Dist. of Col.	J. Bigelow
Va.	John C. Underwood	Kentucky	G. D. Blakesley
Minnesota			Gov. Alex. Ramsey.

A delegate moved that a Committee of one from each State be appointed to report on permanent organization.

A delegate from New-York said, as there were no contested seats, it would save time if the several delegations would hand in their names to the Secretaries. There was actually nothing for the Committee on Credentials to do, and therefore he could not see the necessity of delaying the organization and business of the Convention until they could receive and report about one thousand names.

Some one here stated that there were contestants present from the City of Philadelphia, and that they all had their credentials with them.

It was here observed that the debate was not in order, and the various Delegations proceeded to appoint the following

COMMITTEES ON PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Maine	Gen. M. Weston	Ohio	Judge Hoadly
N. H.	Hon. L. Chamberlain	Mich.	Col. Thos. James
Mass.	Geo. R. Russell	Mis.	M. M. Davis
Conn.	Charles Adams	Ind.	R. T. Rose
R. I.	William W. Hupping	Ill.	Col. Silas Allbridge
Vt.	Hon. Ryland Fletcher	Iowa	R. L. G. Clark
N. Y.	Gen. W. Paterson	Kansas	Chas. Branston
N. J.	W. D. Waterman	Ky.	John Rinell
Del.	Thomas Walter	Cal.	Dr. V. W. Gread
Md.	Silas Faules	Dist. Col.	Lewis Cliphane
Va.	George Bright	Min. Ter.	H. B. Bennett
Penn.	G. Furmener		

Mr. Bryden, of New-York, presented a resolution to the effect that the Convention be opened with prayer every day during its session, which was adopted.

The Chairman of the Committee on Permanent Organization here announced that the Committee were invited to meet at Jones' Hotel, in parlor No. 9, at 8 P. M., where they would be politely received and hospitably entertained. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harris, of Maryland, moved that a Committee, consisting of one from each State, be appointed as a National Committee, to act as such during the next four years.

An amendment was made, requiring the names to be reported to the Convention next morning.

A delegate suggested that the appointment of the Committee be deferred, as some of the delegations had not taken the matter under consideration. Appointing such Committee was usually the last business of Conventions, and he believed it would be well to defer it on the present occasion.

General Vrieg, of Rensselaer County, N. Y., said there was a delegation here from a Council of one hundred who had repudiated the action of the Cincinnati Convention. They were friends of the late Silas Wright, and their Democracy dated back to the time of Aaron B. Tompkins. [Applause.] They could not be tied to the car of Juggernaut, and therefore he moved that they be admitted to seats as honorary members in the Convention. [Applause.] They were of the Free-Soil men of 1844, and he thought they were entitled to seats.

A delegate from Wisconsin said he wished all who had come from abroad to help on the good cause could have admission. He knew of many who had traveled 1,500 miles for the sake of being present, and he hoped they would all be admitted. [Applause.]

Hon. John Allison, of Pennsylvania, said there was present in the city a large number of delegates to the Pennsylvania Republican State Convention, who were awaiting the action of the Convention, and he hoped they would be admitted to seats in the Hall.

Several delegates now spoke of the impossibility of accommodating many more than the regular delegates in the Hall.

Mr. Hutchins, of New-York, moved to lay the whole subject on the table, as it would be impossible to accommodate all who desired to enter.

After some debate, in which the New-Hampshire and other delegations declared their willingness to give up their seats, or hold those who wished to be admitted in their laps, rather than that they should be excluded, the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn.

A delegate said that inasmuch as a motion had been made to admit the delegation from the Council of One Hundred, from New-York—a delegation from those who were the friends of Silas Wright—a man in whose deathbed there would be more force a century hence than there was in all the harangues at Washington—friends of a man who had declared that, with his consent, the army of the United States should never be used to put Slavery into Territories where it did not already exist, he hoped it would be passed, and that all others who had declared in favor of the principles of the party represented by the Convention would be admitted if possible. [Applause.]

The Maine delegation here declared that notwithstanding they had traveled a long way to attend the Convention, they would give up their places rather than that the delegation from the "Council of one hundred" should not have a place in the Hall.

After some additional declarations in favor of admitting all for whom room could be found, the Convention adjourned until 4 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock, and reports from Committees being announced as first in order, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following as officers:

PRESIDENT:

HENRY S. LANE, of Indiana.

VICE PRESIDENTS:

A. P. Marrow, Maine.		A. Tubb, New-Hampshire.	
H. Carpenter, Vermont.		John Adams, Massachusetts.	
J. Babcock, Rhode Island.		C. F. Cleveland, Conn.	
John A. King, New-York.		J. C. Hornblower, N. J.	
J. Ritter, Pennsylvania.		S. Barr, Delaware.	
P. T. Worthington, Md.		Wm. Lucas, Virginia.	
G. D. Blackett, Kentucky.		E. F. Spaulding, Ohio.	
J. Heard, Indiana.		W. R. Archer, Illinois.	
R. S. Bingham, Michigan.		W. D. McKnight, Wis.	
J. Bigelow, Dist. Columbia.		F. Springer, Iowa.	
J. F. Pomeroy, Kansas.		A. Ramsay, Minnesota.	
H. H. Bennett, Nebraska.		F. P. Folger, California.	

SECRETARIES.

Benj. B. French, Dist. Col.	Jacob Fussell, Md.
C. Blair, Maryland.	Wm. Price, Va.
Samuel Blakeslee, N. H.	Wm. S. Bailey, Ky.
Levi Underwood, Vt.	A. Sankey Latrey, Ohio.
Chas. E. Frain, Mass.	W. G. Ferrell, Ind.
Henry Bovard, R. I.	Geo. Schneider, Ill.
Edgar S. Tweedy, Conn.	R. P. Johnston, Mich.
Isaac Darrow, N. Y.	D. C. Kumis, Wis.
Henry Race, N. J.	W. H. Bryiston, Iowa.
Robert P. Knight, Pa.	H. G. Elliott, Kansas.
A. S. Raymond, Pa.	J. B. Phillips, Minnesota.
Benjamin T. Bye, Del.	Geo. M. Hanson, Cal.

A Committee of three, consisting of E. C. Litchfield of Ohio, G. W. Patterson of New-York, and S. A. Purviances of Pennsylvania, was appointed to conduct the President to the chair.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT LANE.

He was conducted to the platform amid loud cheers. On taking the chair, he addressed the gentlemen of the Republican Convention and friends of freedom and freemen, and said the honor they conferred upon him transcended the ambition of the most deserving man in the Convention, and from his inmost soul he thanked them for the honor they had done to the gallant little State to which he belonged. The occasion was one of most importance, and the time was propitious: it was the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill. [Applause.] They had gathered in sight of Independence Hall with all its glorious revolutionary recollections. They were almost beneath the shade of those noble trees under whose young boughs their fathers gathered to institute a new, a liberal, a free Government. [Applause.] They were assembled during one of the most important crises that had existed since the days of the Revolution. That day inaugurated a new era in American politics. It inaugurated a new era—the resurrection of the North. [Great applause.] Being a stranger in the city, he had experienced some difficulty in finding the place of meeting, but while looking about he discerned the flag of the Union floating from the housetop, and knowing that the only National Party in the country would be likely to gather beneath his ample folds, he had come to it, and found his friends. [Applause.] But a word as to the objects for the attainment of which they had come together. They had gathered from a sense of a common danger. [Applause.] That was what had brought them together, and consequently they were there, forgetting their former party ties for the common good of all, and because of their sacred love of liberty. [Applause.] He had, in all probability, as much difficulty in breaking from his old party associations. He had been an humble, but earnest and admiring follower of the gallant and glorious Henry Clay, of Kentucky. [Applause.] But from the time that he heard the Nebraska-Kansas swindle had been consummated, he had left the gallant Clay in his tomb to follow principles which require the active support of all true men. [Applause.] Ah, when that act was perpetrated, how evident was it that Henry Clay was in his tomb! The name of Kentucky was not heard in clarion tones against the wrong.

A Voice—She will be heard yet. [Applause.]

The speaker continued: Yes, he believed she would soon be heard. But a word as to the business of the Convention. First and most important before them was the vital principle of the Republican Party—the principle which they had met to sustain—no more Slave States and the admission of Kansas as a Free State. [Applause.] For this they were told that they were doing more than they had a right to do—that such a movement was momentous. What, he would ask, what foundation had our fathers—what guide had they when they gathered in Independence Hall and declared for Freedom? Why, rights which belong to man, rights that were born with man. [Great applause.] When the great Compromise was completed, it was said that all agitation on the subject of Slavery would cease. And so it was, until a set of heartless, brainless demagogues—Douglas and the rest—disturbed it. [Applause.] And he called God to witness that he designed, and he hoped that all designed to meet the issue like a man. Such scenes had been enacted in Kansas as [demanded from every freeman all his efforts against those who would perpetuate the principles of those who had disturbed that great compromise. Scenes had been enacted there which would have disgraced the Revolutionary times of France, which would have disgraced the worst days of the Middle Ages. These things had been done in the middle of the Nineteenth Century, and done through the connivance of the present weak and wicked Administration. The press—a free press—had been destroyed, and ruffians from the border of Missouri had gone over and given freemen bad laws, written in the blood of the freemen who were settlers there. Take a case from his own State. A young man had gone from there to Kansas with his wife and children. He had been stricken down because he had declared for freedom. His children were now friendless, for his wife was wandering about a maniac, and we were told that when we endeavored to prevent these things we were revolutionary. If we were, it was a revolutionary feeling sanctioned by God, and which all good men must follow. In that Territory the ballot boxes had been destroyed, and officers and laws had been forced upon freemen. And what of the laws? Why, they declared that if you spoke or published anything that encouraged Freedom you would be imprisoned in the Penitentiary. If you took a copy of the Constitution or of the Bible and read it there you would be imprisioned, for both were Anti-Slavery documents. [Applause.] They had all heard that the Missouri Compromise was intended to pour oil of the troubles of the nations, with reference to the subject of Slavery. The Democratic Party had declared they would not touch it. But what have they done? And again, what had they done at Cincinnati? Why, with an effrontery that bordered on sublimity they had again declared that they would not touch it. [Great applause.] Their declarations were a Dead Sea fruit—pleasant to the eye, but that turned to ashes on the lips. Now he would say a word concerning James Buchanan. He had nothing to say against him personally, but he had much to say against his multitude of antecedents. When a young man Mr. Buchanan was a Federalist, and when the last flag of Federalism floated at Lancaster in Pennsylvania, Mr. Buchanan's was the last hand that held it there. His conversion was sudden, but the light that shone upon him was light from heaven. It was a peculiar light, received during the administration of the hero of New-Orleans. [Applause.] They were told by way of rebuke that Henry Clay, had he been alive, would have favored the Kansas-Nebraska Act. A slander more foul than had never been perpetrated against him when alive. Had Henry Clay been alive he would have been with the Republican Party there that day. [Applause.] His first speech made in Kentucky was in favor of a gradual emancipation of the Slaves. [Applause.] And when the Greeks were struggling for freedom, his voice was the first to encourage them and call for aid. All his words and all his acts were for Freedom. [Applause.] Then they were told that the great Daniel Webster would have favored it had he been living. It was not for them to call up the spirit of the great departed, and therefore he would only say to those who uttered such sentiments: let them beware how they slandered the dead. [Great applause.] They had met there to decide who should be elected the standard bearer, and whenever he should be named let them follow the banner, and be sure it would lead to victory. [Applause.] They could follow it, for in doing so they would be following the banner of the nation. There was no discussion in the ranks of the Republican Party. It was united. The discussion any came from the South. It was uttered only by Secessionists and believed by fools. [Applause.] It was uttered by South Carolina—by the rotting Nullifiers there who still have the halter of Gen. Jackson about their necks. [Great applause.] They called the men of the North Abolitionists. If to sympathise with the freemen of Kansas, and to oppose the acts of the men from Missouri who had invaded that Territory was Abolitionism; they might write "Abolitionist" all over him, and more, when he had died they might write "Abolitionist" on his tombstone. To say that to refuse adhesion to the Fugitive Slave bill was treason, was to say what he did not believe. If it was, they might put their Marshals ready, for he intended to declare it upon every stump during the campaign. [Applause.] On a beautiful evening, in Philadelphia, the watch cried, "A beautiful night, and all is well—and Lord Cornwallis is taken!" [Applause.] And if they were true to their duty, in November next, the watchman in Philadelphia would cry again, "It is a beautiful night, and all is well—and James Buchanan is taken!" [Great applause.] But so have that occur, they must work—work unitedly and earnestly. Do that, and a triumph was sure.

The Vice-Presidents and Secretaries then took their places upon the stand.

E. G. Spaulding, of New-York, from the Committee on Credentials, reported in part the names of non-contested delegates; also, that the seats of the delegates from the Second, Third and Fourth Districts of Pennsylvania were contested. In these cases the delegates headed and recommended by Thaddeus Stevens were admitted. The Committee also reported in favor of calling by States on balloting—the Chairman of each Delegation to report the vote—each State to cast three times its electoral vote, but not to cast, in any instance, more votes than it had absolute representatives in the Convention; Kansas to be allowed to vote as an electoral State.

The report was adopted.

An inquiry having been made as to whether anything was said in the report about a two-thirds rule, the President said the subject was not attended to, but he supposed Republicans were willing to abide the will of the majority.

Gov. Patterson, of New-Jersey, moved that the Chairman of the various Delegations report to-morrow morning the Post-Office address of each of the Delegates. Adopted.

Loud cries were heard for "Raymond," "Raymond," and subsequently for Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts. A motion inviting the latter to address the Convention was put and carried unanimously, the Chairman declaring amid loud laughter that he believed the Ayes had it.

It was afterwards ascertained that Mr. Wilson was not in the room, whereupon it was unanimously resolved that Hon. Caleb Smith be invited to make a speech.

SPEECH OF HON. CALEB SMITH.

Mr. Smith seconded the platform amid loud applause, and said that although he felt very much honored by his most unexpected call, yet he would confess he felt himself much embarrassed in a Convention like this, where were so many gentlemen more distinguished than himself; but he could not, in justice to the gallant State to which he belonged, refuse to respond to this call to occupy their attention for a few moments. They had met here to-day, he continued, for a very important object, and the action of this body was calculated, in his judgment, to exercise a great influence on the future Government of this country. This Convention represented a party of a character which no political party had ever before assumed. We were called upon no e to consider questions not of mere expediency, but questions on the decision of which depends the perpetuity of this Government and confederation. This party was obviously brought together for no ordinary purpose. A nation's welfare and continued existence depended upon its patriotism. The man must indeed be insensible who could not now see the dark cloud which overhanges the horizon of our country. He would be the last of these to favor a party based on sectional issues, and the calumnies that were heaped on this Republican Party, as a sectional party, he repelled with contemptuous denial. There never was a party since the days of Washington so national in its aim as this, for its object was to preserve and extend Freedom, and was not Freedom national? [Cheers.] The South had lately promulgated the view that Slavery was national and Freedom sectional. It was for the Republican Party to assert and maintain the nationality of Freedom and extend Liberty wherever the flag of our country waves. [Cheers.] The Republican Party had no desire to interfere with Slavery in States where Slavery already exists. If the slaveholders wish to hug their chains in darkness, let them, but they were not to be allowed to extend Slavery into new territory bought by the common blood and the common treasure of both sections. [Cheers.] If they looked back ten years, it would be found that there was not then a man North of Mason and Dixon's line who did not recognize and favor Republican principles, and assert the power of the General Government over Slavery in the Territories. But men had changed, and times had changed. The nominee of the Democratic Party was now expected to embody Mr. Calhoun's extremest views. Slavery had ever been aggressive, and it had swallowed up every party in the South, or brought it into subservience. Where were now the great Southern Whigs of former times? Where was Toombs?

A Voice—In the tombs. [Laughter.]

Toombs and all the leading Whigs of the South now acted with the Democratic Party, because the leaders of that party in the North, in their pursuit of the spoils, overlooked everything, and were ready and willing to humiliate themselves in the dust before the car of Slavery, and to consent to be made the instruments of perpetuating and extending its rule. [Cheers.] But many of those who formerly associated and were identified with the Democracy had become disgusted with its cringing disregard of the principles of Freedom, and enlisted themselves under the banner of Republicanism. [Cheers.] Civil war was now raging in Kansas, and how long, he asked, would the North suffer the outrages, the insults, the murderous atrocities that were now being perpetrated in Kansas on Northern men, because of their devotion to Freedom? The only party by which that state of things could be changed was the Republican Party—a party not organized to advance the interests of any man or set of men, but to maintain the principles of Freedom. [Cheers.] It was a duty of the men of that party to unite in nominating a man who should embody and carry out their principles, and having nominated him to place him in the van, and follow him unhesitatingly into the thickest of the fight, which must result in their victory. [Loud and continued applause.]

After vehement calls for a great number of gentlemen, Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, took the platform amid loud applause.

MR. LOVEJOY'S SPEECH.

He said: Nations, as well as individuals, have their destiny. There often appears on the stage of human action in this world, individuals who seem to have been designed to fulfill a certain purpose. The same thing was true in regard to nations. Each had a mission which it was intended to perform. The question here was, what was the mission?—the special destiny, or as it has sometimes been called, the manifest destiny of the American nation? He had been gratified to hear it announced by the President of this Convention, that there was a Providence, a Divine Power ruling over all things, and a revelation from that Divine Being to man, and that there was a higher law than that created by demagogues. [Loud cheers.] The mission of the pilgrim fathers was to exhibit the practicability of a "Church without a Bishop, and a State without a King." And he cared not what may have been the creed of the man who drew up the Declaration of Independence—the truths it asserted were intended to realise that mission, and bore evidence of having been traced under the direct influence of a Divine

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Threatening Aspect of our Relations with Great Britain.

Effect of the Recognition of Walker's Government.

HOW CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL WILL BE RECEIVED

Probability of a Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse.

WAR BETWEEN SPAIN AND MEXICO.

Insanity in Political Offenders by Russia.

COTTON DUTIES...BREADSTUFFS IMPROVED

Consols 93 1-8 a 94 1-4.

By the United States Mail steamer *Arago*, Capt. Lines, arrived yesterday, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 6th inst.

The *Arago* left Havre on the 4th of June, and Cowes at midnight same date. She brings 175 passengers, the usual mails, $65,000 in specie, and 200 tons merchandise. The French steam-propeller *Aimee*, which left Havre dock June 6, for New-York, was at anchor off Havre when the *Arago* left, something being the matter with her screw. Forty of her passengers left and came by the *Arago*.

The *Atlantic* was telegraphed off Holyhead at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, June 4.

Ex-President Pierce was passenger on board the *Arago* from Havre to Cowes, and will return to America by the *Atlantic*, leaving Liverpool June 11.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Hermann* arrived off Cowes, en route to Bremen, on the 31st ult.

The Royal Mail steamer *Asia* reached Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The yacht *Sylvia* sailed on the 4th from Southampton to New-York, in charge of Captain Cowpress.

The Central American question was assuming a feature of considerable interest and importance in England. The news received by the *Hermann* and *America* having added not a little to the excitement previously existing, was the means of calling forth the literary powers of the various English journals.

The *Times*, in a leader of some length, scoffs at the idea of a war on the part of Spain with Mexico, and considers it more like a dream to arouse the imagination, than a serious incident in the sober domain of reality. It says that not a vessel would pass from the day that the first of the half-dozen ships which constitutes the Spanish navy had driven into Vera Cruz the brig which constitutes the navy of Mexico, when swiftly and sharply the Government at Washington would intervene in the discussion and remove its solution to the bay of Havana.

The question of the Danish Sound Dues is at last to be brought under the consideration of Parliament. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had given notice that on the 6th inst. he should move for a Select Committee to inquire into their operation, and to consider in what degree they were detrimental to the commerce of the country.

The failure of M. Henri Place, one of the administrators of the *Credit Mobilier*, and until recently a member of the well-known banking firm of Mons. & Place, of Paris, had "a depressing influence on the Paris Bourse." The liabilities are stated at about three-quarters of a million sterling, and to meet this enormous sum the assets available are exceedingly small. The *Credit Mobilier* will, it is stated, be involved in the loss to a small amount only. The failure has been caused, not from any sudden change in the valued securities, but from speculations of long standing upon fluctuations of the Bourse having merely brought matters to a crisis.

On the 9d inst. Her Majesty laid the foundation-stone of a new Military College to be erected to the memory of the late F. M. Duke of Wellington.

Although the prisoner, Palmer, has been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung, yet many doubts existed in some of the English minds as to the actual proof of the prisoner's guilt. The medical profession are in part annoyed at the preference which was given to the testimony of some of the witnesses, and requests have been made to have the body of Cook exhumed, so as to make another analysis, it being guaranteed that if poison was administered it is possible of detection.

The great International Exhibition of Agriculture was opened at Paris on the 1st inst., and the show was crowded throughout the day.

No disturbances have resulted in London from the withdrawal of the military bands from the parks on Sundays. The people have obtained a substitute for their amusement, and private bands are in regular attendance.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 3d of June, says: "The difference between the French and Belgian Governments, which has led to a certain degree of estrangement between them, is, I am told, in a fair way of settlement; or, rather, is already settled so far as the Cabinets are concerned. The latter has engaged to bring in a bill to render more stringent the provisions of the law on the press. The great difficulty was in the Chamber, but the Belgian Government, it appears, makes sure of having a majority to pass the measure."

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* writes that the visit of the Emperor Alexander to the King of Prussia is their considered a regular demonstration against Austria.

In consequence of the intelligence from the United States confirming the recognition of Walker's Government in Nicaragua, the funds had consequently declined. The closing prices on the 3d were, Consols for money, 94¼@94¾. For the 10th July, the last regular price was 93@93¼, and later transactions took place at a slight reaction. New Loan scrip 1¼ to 2 prem. Bank Stock, 216¼@217¼.

There was no alteration in the Corn market from previous rates.

The trade reports from the provincial towns for the week show a tendency to dullness which has been only partially checked by the reduction in the Bank rate of discount. The weather and the holidays were some of the causes which had interfered with business.

In the Evening Edition of the London *Times* of June 4, Consols for money are quoted at 94¼@94¾.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Flight of Fashionables—Paris Gossip—Story of Paris Life, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, May 26, 1856.

THE FLIGHT OF THE FASHIONABLES, AND THE BAPTISM.

The tri-color no longer floats from the dome of the Tuileries, and with the fall of this fashionable barometer, people begin to pack their trunks for the country. When the Court retires to St. Cloud, my lord and my lady go to their chateau in the Touraine, the Jockey Club and the dandy to the watering places of the Rhine, the merchant and the big grocer to the environs, and the journalist, the *littérateur*, the artist and the actor, to the valley of Montmorency. But the trunks will only be packed ready for a start after the 14th, the day fixed for the grand ceremony of the Baptism at Notre Dame. It would not do to miss so extraordinary a show as is promised us on that day. The details, it is said, will conform in every particular to those given of the Baptism of the King of Rome in M. Thiers' last volume on the Consulate and the Empire, just published.

Would it be an irreverence against the great name of M. Thiers to inquire if it was to add to the sale of his book that just at this moment so elaborate a programme of the ceremonies of 1811 is found thereby and if it is a mere coincidence that all the journals of Paris simultaneously draw the attention of the public to the fact?

THE PRE-CATELAN.

All your readers must know something of the Bois de Boulogne, the immense park which lies at the western end of Paris, between the two Imperial residences of the Tuileries and St. Cloud; and they must have read something of the transformation it is undergoing at the hands of the Emperor. Until within two years it was a plain wood, without other ornament than straight roads, running at various angles; now, we have magnificent lakes, rivers, islands and cascades, curiously cut rocks and romantic bowers, fresh water sailors in turpentine hats, stone tubtages buried in island foliage, swans and fairy-like couriers, hippodromes, charming drives and graveled walks. Around the borders of the lakes and rivers we have miles of the most delightful iron chains, where, for four francs the hour, (three sous without arms!) you can lounge in the shade in full enjoyment of the breeze off the water and the dust on the road, and see the procession of passers-by. The extra-mural Bois de Boulogne has thus become for the west-end Parisian an agreeable substitute for the intra-mural Champs Elysées. But here he must submit to the same crowd as in the Champs Elysées; he must meet, as there, breathe an atmosphere already half-decyrdized by his neighbors' use, and loaded with tubercles and the decaying molecules of fashionable flesh and blood; for, unfortunately, city people in their promenades do not so much seek the fresh foliage, and the pure air of the wood, as the particular spot where fashion dictates that fashion is to go. They promenade not so much to see the wood, as to see who is at the wood.

But I commenced to talk about the Pré-Catelan. The Bois de Boulogne, with all its perfections, still lacked something. That something has been discovered, and is rising from the earth like a Phenix, or a mammoth fungus, or a western city; the reader will choose his own similitude, so that it be a fast one. On a space of ground measuring fifteen acres, in the very centre of the wood, and within a few steps of the grand river, they are building an establishment which the Parisians, for once, can boast has not its like in any country. And great praise they take to themselves for the invention.

On this ground, called Catelan's Meadow, because it was here that Catelan, the provincial troubadour, was assassinated, in the twelfth century, by the guards of Philippe-le-Bel, they are constructing a pleasure-garden, which promises to be a wonder. It will comprise a hotel, a restaurant, an immense shed for dispensing beer, a theatre, a concert-room, a puppet show room, a gymnasium, an electric telegraph, long ranges of booths constructed of vines, games of all sorts, bands of music *en permanence*, a photographic establishment, where horses, and ladies and gentlemen on horseback, can be taken, and I hardly know what else. All this is to be constructed in the best taste of our artists. The cost, when finished will be about a million of francs. The concession was only obtained the 9th of last March, and portions of it will be opened to the public by the middle of June—an example of expedition which I am glad to cite in this country of routine and detail.

On the day when the concession was made by the Government to M. Ernest Bers, there was not a single tree on the Pré-Catelan; to-day the interior inclosure contains three thousand flourishing shade trees, while the exterior is embellished with three thousand feet of lilacs; four or five hundred centenary chestnuts have been transplanted into the garden, which alone has cost a hundred and fifty thousand francs.

The enterprise is a gigantic one, but it will succeed,—the last one always does.

A STORY OF PARIS LIFE.

A few evenings ago I heard from Rodin de Beauvoir, the well-known author of *Les Caps et l'Epée*, and editor of the new *Gazette de Paris*, a strange history about one of his neighbors of the valley of Montmorency. A party of us were seated by moon light on the terrace of the charming villa of Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, on the Champs Elysées, enjoying a cup of delicious black coffee, served by a man as black as the coffee, and much more shiny, whom our amiable and elegant hostess had the good fortune to pick up somewhere in one of her numerous voyages through Europe. Among de Beauvoir's listeners were two ladies well known to the literary and fashionable worlds—the Countess Dash and the Countess Roscon. The history itself was an illustration of that mysterious life which only finds an existence at Paris, and which, in this instance, acquires additional interest from the introduction of a name which has lately figured several times before the public in a way to heighten curiosity about everything that may be connected with it.

The following is the story: Three or four years ago there lived in the valley of Montmorency, twelve miles from Paris, a lady of wealth and beauty, who possessed one of the finest country residences in that charming locality. After a short residence there the people of the vicinity were surprised to see her build in the midst of the park, a tower of a singular shape, which mounted above the tree tops. But their surprise was heightened still more at seeing on certain days and at certain hours flags of different colors floating from the top of the tower. The signals were supposed to announce to a magnifying glass at some distance off the absence of an Argus, and the possibility of a visit. That, at least, was the conclusion arrived at by the curious neighbors.

Since then the lady in question has become a widow, the domain has been sold, and a lawsuit results which brings out the secret of the flags. The trial took place last week, and to the opposing lawyer are we indebted for the following facts: Madame Stephen Howard reigned for many years one of the handsomest women in high life at Paris. She had talents, accomplishments, and the beauty of the South, which is always admired at Paris. After 1830, all the new politicians which the revolution had found journalists, lawyers and so on, at Marseilles and other parts of the South where she was known, made her saloons their favorite rendezvous. Her reputation was immense. But fortune gradually forsook her; her compatriots, having become Ministers and grand personages, gradually allowed her to fall into distress, and thus, in 1838, after having successfully rivaled Madame Recamier by her illustrious connections, and the brilliancy of her *soirées*, she was reduced to the necessity of keeping a furnished hotel. She had fallen into a position which illustrated happily one of those impossible existences painted by Balzac. She continued, notwithstanding the change in her circumstances, to cultivate high relations and to frequent the best society.

Happily for Madame Howard, a celebrated stranger, twenty times millionaire, a man whose intrigues, profligacies and prodigalities have been the talk of Paris for years—I mean Mr. Hope—encountered her and aided her out of her financial difficulties. A former Receiver-General, the Baron St. Arnaud, undertook the office of administering the generosities of Mr. Hope, and of securing their value at the Exchange.

With Mr. Hope's fortune as a provocation, a husband presented himself in the person of Mr. Howard; but in accepting him Madame fell into a position more or less compromising, since Mr. H. was divorced from a wife and child in England. But he brought her a large fortune, and with the interest which she drew from Mr. Hope's gift, she was enabled once more to surround herself with luxury.

It is exactly this interest, derived from Mr. Hope's money, and administered and managed by the Baron St. Arnaud, which is the cause of the present lawsuit. Madame Howard represents the baron as a speculator, who has managed, by pretended speculations on 'Change in their favor, to abstract the greater part of her fortune as well as that of her husband, on condition that he should pay them a regular income. But the Baron's lawyer tells a different story: His client, in a moment of tender passion, had consented to give every year to Madame H. a considerable sum of money; it was his money that bought the ground, that built the house, that erected the tower on which the flags were displayed, and it was for him that these curious signals were intended. She went even farther than this: This great lady of the fashionable world, who was received and respected everywhere, managed a disgreeable surprise by which the Baron St. Arnaud was compromised in presence of Mr. Howard, her husband, and who then, by being menaced with a scandalous trial before the Police *Correctionnelle*, signed to Madame an annual income of eight thousand francs, based on a fictitious capital of 120,000 francs.

It is now easy to comprehend the nature of the suit which is being unrolled before the tribunal. Mr. Howard is dead and the Baron refuses to pay the annual interest of 8,000 francs, and demands, at the same time, the annuling of the obligation. Madame, on her side, claims the capital and interest.

The affair is not yet decided. But one fact revealed on the examination of Madame Howard in regard to Mr. Hope, since so much interest has been awakened in the public mind, lately, in regard to him, is worthy of quoting. Madame Howard was asked by the Judge where she got the 120,000 francs in question? She replied: "The first nucleus of my fortune came from an uncle who gave me 30,000 francs. The rest comes from a very rich man whose name I refuse to give here, and from whom I refused a considerable fortune—50,000 *francs annual income, and a house—I can swear it.* This gentleman, in quitting Paris, after my refusal to follow him, sent me by a third person a sealed casket, containing 150,000 francs in bank bills. I had refused so much that this gift, in appearance considerable, was but a trifle."

THE COUNTESS DASH.

I spoke above of the Countess Dash; does the reader know who this lady is—how she got so singular a name? Every one much acquainted with French literature in which she holds a respectable rank, must have seen and remarked its singularity. While Roger de Beauvoir is relating the history of his quarrels with Augustine Brohan, of the theatre Français, in regard to the rent of his house at Montmorency, Madame Roscon, the particular friend of the Countess Dash, takes me aside to relate how the Countess came to adopt the name by which she is now generally known.

In her earlier years, as it is yet easy to see, the Countess Dash was a beauty. She was in fact one of the belles of fashionable life. She first married the Marquis of Sp. Mars, a man of great fortune at the time of his marriage, but who afterwards lost it nearly all by gambling and injudicious investments. The Marquis and his wife separated, as unfortunately too often occurs in Paris when adversity steps in, and the Marchioness was obliged to take up the pen to gain a living and maintain her position. But about this time the young Prince Sturza, son of the hospodor of Wallachia, who was in Paris, saw and fell in love with the Marchioness de St. Mars, and the sentiment being reciprocated, she accompanied the Prince to Bucharest, where they were married. Here the new Princess Sturza spent several years, during which time she was the belle of the court of her father-in-law, as well as at that of the Sultan. The young Prince spent enormous sums of money on his wife, but finally they separated, and the Princess was again left without money. She had no other resource but her pen, and this time seeing the necessity of seriously commencing a life of labor, she determined to adopt a *nom de plume*, which, while it still secured her the social position which her birth and her two marriages entitled her, would at the same time conceal her identity from the public. She had a friend who had a valuable dog, and this dog, much loved by the Princess, bore by some curious hazard the English name of "Dash." From this dog the "Countess Dash" took the name which is now so familiar in French literary circles.

After adopting her *nom de plume*, the Princess Sturza went to Constantinople, and, entering the seraglio of the Sultan Mahmoun, there wrote a history of harem life, which is the best extant. She afterwards returned to Paris, and ever since has been engaged in literary pursuits. From the time this lady left France, to follow the Wallachian Prince, to the moment she left Constantinople, she never ceased to fill a large page in the current gossip of the times. Her life has been full of exciting adventures, and, now that personal memoirs are the furore of the day, the Countess could not do better than to favor the public with hers. After such a failure as that of Madame Georges Sand's, the *memoirs of the Countess Dash would make a sensation.*

BOTH DEFENDERS.

How fortunate you are not to have a *Loterie St. Roch* among you! For two long months have I carried, carefully folded in my pocket-book, like four hundred thousand other hopeful individuals, the precious little piece of blue paper that was to draw me on the 12th of May a prize of one hundred thousand francs. But the 12th of May, the drawing of the lottery, is postponed for three months! And we four hundred thousand individuals who went to bed the night of the 11th, dreaming golden dreams, which were to vanish so quickly into smoke, must commence to be poor again for three months! Only think of this disappointment; all Paris was in a fever, for it is not so easy to renounce a hundred thousand francs, when you almost feel it in your fingers.

And then the charming projects we must abandon on the spot. We should have taken a nice Summer residence at Enghein or Ville d'Avray; we should have taken a trip to Venice or on the Rhine; we should have sent a pair of diamond ear-rings to Mademoiselle Leonte; we should have sent a big camelia in full bloom to Mademoiselle ——'s—a *white* camelia, remember; we should have paid our last quarter's rent; we should have given back to Saitta the five Napoleons he had the misfortune to lend us; we should have lent money to our friends; we should have bursted the faro bank at Baden; we should have the right of no longer saluting Mr. Thing in the streets. We should have re-bought the precious privilege of passing in broad daylight before the door of Renard, the fashionable tailor; we should have married a young girl without fortune; we should have ordered four dozen pure linen shirts; we should have given ourselves the treat of shouting in the street, "*Vive la République!*" and individually we should have given ourself the coveted privilege of going to see our mother and sisters in the bosom of the great West; we should have given ourself the costly luxury of looking once more, after so long an absence, at the grand forests, lakes and rivers of the great Mississippi Valley, *where we first saw life, and we would* try to forget for a time the tumults of the artificial life we are leading; *we should throw ourself for a* time into the democratic element of free America, *and forget imperial decrees and imperial babies,* imperial baptisms and imperial reviews.

We implore the directors of the Lottery St. Roch, for the sake of the poor orphans whom it is intended to relieve, and for the sake of its four hundred thousand expectant patrons, not to deceive us again.

MALAKOFF.

OUR DISPUTE WITH ENGLAND.

Effect of the Recognition of Walker's Government.

From the London Times, June 2.

The Administration of General Pierce has taken another step in that downward course to which it has resolutely addicted itself ever since its entrance upon official duties. As if the questions in *dispute* between England and the United States were not sufficiently embroiled already, the President has just decided on a measure the effect of which must necessarily be to complicate relations already grievously entangled, and embitter feelings on both sides of the Atlantic already needlessly and wantonly irritated. As the matter seems not to be perfectly understood, we will, in a very few words, state to our readers so much as may be necessary to enable them to appreciate the full significance of the untoward circumstance which has just occurred at Washington.

About six months ago a band of adventurers from the United States, under the command of a free-booter named Walker, invaded the Republic of Nicaragua, with no claim or pretext that we are aware of, merely relying on the power of the sword and the superiority of might to right. Success crowned their efforts; they overthrew the existing Government, by what acts of blood and treachery it is not now necessary to state, and installed themselves, for a time at least, in the position of sovereigns of Nicaragua. But the neighboring States of Costa Rica and Guatemala became alarmed, and commenced an attack upon the American invaders, the success in which, according to the last accounts, had declared in their favor and against the piratical occupiers of the country. Walker and his followers have appealed to force, and force seems on the point of deciding against them. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty binds the American and English Government alike not to occupy any portion of Central America, and this doctrine has been applied by America with the most unrelenting precision to our proceedings. It was therefore impossible for the United States to take any direct share in Walker's invasion without a most flagrant breach of existing treaties—nay, they are bound by every principle of international law to prevent, by all means in their power, the sending of any support to those of their citizens who are disgracing the American name by deeds of blood and rapine worthy of the most condign punishment. More than this, they have been, recently, declaring, not only on the strictest observance of their neutrality laws, but on a respect for their sovereign rights, which obliges every nation, in its conduct towards another, to consider not merely what is legal, but what may be agreeable and acceptable. No nation had ever bound itself by its own conduct and declarations to more scrupulous and even punctilious reverence for the rights and feelings of others. The course of the American Government, therefore, would seem to have been exceedingly plain—to have left Walker and his followers to undergo the fate they so richly merited, and to take credit to themselves for the rigor with which they observed that neutrality and respected that treaty, which they accuse us of violating and disregarding. Unfortunately, however, the elections are at hand. There is a class of voters whom nothing would so much conciliate as identifying the Government of the United States with an enterprise such as that of Walker and his associates. Between these two views the Government of General Pierce has for some time balanced, but at last has taken and acted upon a resolution. The President has sent down to the Senate a message, in which he broadly professes the doctrine of recognising a Government *de facto*, whatever its origin, and says has no difficulty in concluding that the Government of Walker is entitled to this recognition. Consequently, though there is now residing in Washington a certain Mr. Marcoleta, representative of the late Government of Nicaragua, who protests loudly against the proceeding, the President has received the Ambassador sent by Walker, and thus recognized his Government as one with which the United States may enter into alliance, and one in whose service her citizens may enrol themselves without any violation of neutrality. The effect of such a step will, of course, be to send to the assistance of Walker and his associates hundreds of adventurers from every part of the Union, and to involve the United States virtually, though not ostensibly, in war with Costa Rica and Guatemala.

The pretenses on which this step has been taken are extremely flimsy and unsatisfactory. Walker's Government is for the moment in possession of power, and may therefore be called, in a standing of language, a Government *de facto*; but it is in imminent peril of being overthrown from day to day by the combination of neighboring States, who are waging against it a war of extermination, and it occupies such a position that no impartial Government, willing to hold the scales evenly between it and the Government it has supplanted, could have dreamed of recognising its existence as an independent State. It is only commencing the struggle which must be successfully terminated before it has a right to claim foreign recognition. But ought the United States to be impartial in this matter? The Government of Walker is founded by their own citizens, in defiance of the laws of their country and in contempt of the treaties by which that country is bound. Such men have no right to any favor—no, not even toleration, from a Government which understands its honor and its duty; and the Union would only be making a suitable reparation for the crimes of her citizens did she employ her forces to suppress the banditti who have taken possession of a friendly and unoffending State. The recognition of such a power is a melancholy proof of the state of political morality which could connect such a step, and the impotence of considerations of right and justice to restrain the Government of the great Transatlantic Republic from the most dangerous and unjustifiable courses.

At the same time, the real nature of this proceeding must not be misunderstood. It is an alarming manifestation of the ideas that actuate the American Government, and leads to most disagreeable anticipations as to the possibility of an amicable solution of any dispute with men who seem to recognise no other law than their wishes and their passions. But it is no case of war, it is not even necessarily a ground of diplomatic complaint. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has not been in terms violated, and it may probably be expedient in the present critical state of the relations between the two countries rather to pass this matter by in silence than to incur the risk of introducing fresh difficulties into a discussion already sufficiently perilous, or give an excuse to those who are even now only too ready to seek an occasion of quarrel. We do not, we must meet it as we may. Let us, at any rate, have the satisfaction of reflecting that this greatest of human calamities has not been precipitated by any undue sensitiveness or any avoidable interference on our part.

Probable Suspension of Diplomatic Intercourse with England.

From the London Times, June 3.

The yet more recent intelligence which we have received from the United States leaves us little reason to doubt that the Government of General Pierce will not stop short in the career on which it has embarked, but will follow up the reception of the Minister of General Walker by the dismissal of the Minister of Queen Victoria. It is vain any longer *to delude ourselves with the hope* that wiser and more moderate counsels will prevail with a Government which has thrown off all pretence of adherence *to the rules that regulate the intercourse of nations,* and feels no degradation in allying the interests of the great nation, with whose destinies it is entrusted, to men exercising a trade which a few years ago any sanguine speculator on human progress would have pronounced to be an anachronism and an impossibility.

The same electioneering necessities which make the representative of a band of lawless free-booters a fit guest and companion for the chief magistrate of a Christian and educated Republic have decreed that, in spite of our forbearance with the cause for the offence we have unintentionally given, and our abstinence from anything which could by any possibility aggravate the dispute, we must undergo the indignity of seeing our Minister dismissed from the diplomatic circle at Washington for offences supported by testimony on which we should never dream of convicting the basest of mankind. The Presidential election must be carried, at whatever price, and it is deemed by the present Ministry better to plunge their Government into any amount of disgrace and their country into any degree of danger than to lose a single vote which may be gained by insolence to allies or union with criminals.

At this critical time nothing is more melancholy than the attitude of the American press; at least, of that portion of it which we have seen. It is either afraid to speak out at all, or, in order to catch the first breath of popular favor, involves itself in the most flagrant and glaring contradictions. Thus we are told in the same article in the New-York *Herald* that Walker's cause is desperate and certain to succeed, and in two successive articles that England cares nothing for Central America, that she will be glad to be rid of it, that she has sold the Mosquitos to Walker, and is chaffering with Honduras for the price of Ruatan, and that, true to her policy of aggression and violence, she is ready to fight to the death for these very possessions. One moment we have a blast of war, the next a song of peace; the President is first blamed, and then praised; now treated as a bold and successful statesman, now as a feeble and cowardly intriguer. We seek in vain for something on which to anchor our faith, something animated by a higher principle than that of the most momentary and grovelling expediency, and we seek in vain.

Still, even the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the dismissal of Mr. Dallas, which must inevitably succeed it, by no means imply a *state of war, or are even* necessary preludes. We may be at peace with *America, though without any diplomatic representative;* and, perhaps, at the point at which matters have arrived, the absence of an Ambassador may in some degree diminish the apprehension of danger. When one party is bent upon fixing a quarrel upon the other, the fewer points of contact they have the more likely is the desire of the more pacific party to be attained. The less they see of each other the less likely will the embers of smouldering discontent be to be fanned into a flame. Besides, with us time is of the very essence of the case. As war is threatened for electioneering objects, if the rupture is adjourned till the elections are over we are comparatively safe.

The American papers anticipate that, after a meeting which was to take place on the 2d of June for the purpose of naming a candidate for the Presidency, the fever in the blood of the Washington *Cabinet would begin to subside. At any rate,* when the Presidential election is over, we may reasonably conclude that the urgent necessity which is felt for a quarrel with England will be over too, and the new incumbents of office will turn their attention to filling up places, rewarding friends, and punishing enemies, and leave us, if they have left us at peace so long, in undisturbed possession of the blessing of which they now seem so anxious to deprive us. *Everything, therefore, combines to inculcate upon our Government a temperate (we had almost said a temporizing) policy,* which may give angry passions time to cool, selfish objects time to be realized, and popular good sense time to decide on the merits of the dispute.

We can assert our own dignity without peevish haste; nay, all the better that we do not feel driven to show an irritable or quarrelsome spirit. We must endure no insults, but we must not be eager or suspicious in endeavoring to discover offence, even where it may perhaps be intended. It well becomes us, as the elder, and certainly not the less powerful State, to be slow to believe that any Government can deliberately intend to seek a quarrel with us, and, even if satisfied that this is the case, to leave them up to the very last moment the most ample opportunity of reconsideration and retreat from a position hastily and unadvisedly taken up. The consciousness that we are equal to any encounter that may be forced upon us may well teach us patience and long-suffering. Still it must be confessed, though recent events in the United States do not menace us with immediate war, and though a strong effort on behalf of their country made by those classes which take little interest in ordinary politics may, perhaps, still arrest the course of the Government, that each new account we receive shows more and more clearly the predominance of a spirit fatal to relations of permanent good-will and amity between the United States and any Government faithful to those principles and traditions of which England may not unreasonably boast to be the representative. We have to do with men who habitually subordinate foreign to domestic politics, and who have now finally deserted the safe and honorable course of trusting to internal growth and development to secure their greatness, and have embarked on the endless and restless career of territorial conquest and annexation. If we be so fortunate as to get over the present danger, we cannot, therefore, hope for a long respite. Some new nation may be found, weak, disunited and tempting—some new combinations of parties which can only be secured by raising anew the war-cry against England, until at last, in some unhappy moment, the pretence so often repeated will turn into grave earnest, and both nations will be condemned to rush, in tears of blood—the one that she had advanced so far; the other that without dishonor she could recede no further.

Effect of the News from the United States on the Fund.

From the Times (Money Article) June 3.

The confirmation from the United States this morning of the recognition of the piratical Government in Nicaragua caused the funds to open at a further decline of three-eighths per cent., but a recovery almost immediately took place, which was in a great degree maintained throughout the day.

* * * The fact that the Democratic nomination for the next Presidential term was to take place today, the 3d of June, at Cincinnati, rendered it probable, however, that a less violent course would soon be adopted, as after that date President Pierce and his rivals will have less inducement to pander to the popular passions. Meanwhile, the nature of the arguments used to justify the recognition of Walker is clearly seen. In professing to take legal proceedings against Walker's agents and followers at New-York, the Government had already denounced him as a pirate, and since that time nothing has occurred except his defeat in the war waged by the Costa Ricans in defence of their independence, and which has resulted in his being threatened with extermination.

It is, moreover, observed that the pleas of President Pierce,—that the government of Walker has been accepted by the people of the country, and that the United States recognize, without question as to their source or organization, all Governments that may be able to establish themselves—are known to all the world to be incorrect, for even the Government of Walker having been accepted by the people, he could only maintain himself by shooting General Corral, the head of the opposition army, and by disarming with a similar fate every citizen who should be found by word or writing to have encouraged the slightest resistance to his hand. It is also notorious that his only means of supplying himself with funds has been by levying contributions on all the great towns, even as well as native.

In relation to the readiness of the United States to recognise all established Governments without reference to their origin, it is pointed out that the Republic of Liberia, which has been recognised for years by all the leading Governments of Europe, has vainly sought the same advantage from the Cabinet at Washington,—the reason for the refusal being that its people belong to a colored race. These advices likewise recall attention to the circumstance that the speakers in the Legislature at Washington who have been most anxious to excite sympathy for Walker, are Col. Jefferson Davis (late Secretary of War) and Mr. Quitman, the two strongest advocates of Americon republicism. The enthusiasm on the subject at New-Orleans, whence hundreds of armed volunteers were rapidly embarking, was at the same time avowedly to be attributed to a desire for the extension of Slavery.

The Effect of Crampton's Dismissal in England.

From the London Times, June 4.

We have received fresh intelligence from the United States as to the progress of Ministerial opinion and resolution with reference to this country, and are sorry to find that the prospects of a settlement of the dispute seem more remote than ever. We fear that the latter notifying to this Government the dismissal of Mr. Crampton may be every day expected in England. This event, which, seen through the mist of the future, was calculated to inspire the most gloomy apprehensions, seems to have lost a little of its magnitude as it comes nearer, and to be, after all, a not unwelcome evil. Considering how much we have already borne—how we have apologized and receded—how we have offered to refer our case to arbitration, and subscribed to the sum that arbitration refused—how we have argued, expostulated, and remonstrated, and all to no purpose, we may well allow this incident to pass over with the rest. *We have, at any rate, in this case the melancholy satisfaction that we are able to make a complete reprisal, and that a fortnight after Mr. Crampton has ceased to represent us at Washington Mr. Dallas will no longer exercise his functions as Representative of the United States at the Court of St. James.* There will, however, be this remarkable difference between the two cases,—that Mr. Dallas has been treated with all respect, while Mr. Crampton will be ordered to leave the territory of the Union after having endured more than probably any British Representative in any foreign Court during the present century has been called upon to submit to. Not only has Mr. Crampton been subjected to a virtual trial in the persons of Messrs. Hertz and Strobel, whose veracity he has publicly and solemnly disputed, apparently not without very sufficient reason, but a new method of annoyance has been discovered, by which it is sought not *merely to give a color to his dismissal, but to affix* an indelible stain on a hitherto spotless character, and to send our Minister back to England not only *dismissed, but degraded.* Mr. Cramptor has advisedly stated in his letters to Lord Clarendon that Mr. Clayton, Mr. Marcy, and Mr. Case have severally admitted to him that Ruatan is an undoubted British possession, with which America has not the slightest claim to interfere. *This statement* is met with denials more or less earnest from the different persons implicated by it. But, besides these, evidence is now produced that Mr. Crampton has himself admitted the falsehood of his own statements. What answer our Minister may be able to make to these accusations we do not know. In the meantime it seems very difficult to believe that a man of experience and ability should deliberately and advisedly offer a statement which he has felt himself, subsequently, when challenged, obliged to withdraw. Here are Mr. Crampton's own words in the very last letter of the blue-book on Central America: "It will be with your Lordship's recollection that Mr. Clayton was informed by Sir Henry Bulwer, before the treaty of 1850 was signed, that Ruatan was *de jure* and *de facto* a British possession; and Mr. Clayton has on various occasions since, in conversation with me stated that he considered Ruatan as much a British possession as Jamaica or any other British West Indian island." It seems incredible that such a statement can have been disavowed so soon after it was made, and under circumstances so critical, and yet this is now the accusation which is pressed against Mr. Crampton, and which we have reason to believe the United States Ministry intends to support. We must hear both sides before we condemn any one, but to us it certainly looks as if, the attempt to injure Mr. Crampton by the evidence of Hertz and Strobel having failed, some new device was to be hit upon in order to justify, in the eyes of the American people, the determination of the Government by some means or another to remove the representative of Great Britain. *At any rate, if Mr. Crampton only remains at Washington to be held up to the American people as a man perpetually striving to undermine them by intrigue, or traduce them by calumny; if an institution, introduced and devised in the interests of peace, is to be perverted for the purposes of mutual irritation and recrimination, it would seem far better that, for a time at least, diplomatic intercourse should cease, and, at any rate, that this ground of offence should be taken away from between us. The American Government in doing its utmost to reconcile us to the impending dismissal of our Minister, and to convince us that it was by no* means used to be regarded in ordinary times, is now in less real and danger than his remaining in a place *where offence seems so sure to be given and taken.*

Something more, apparently, than the denunciations of their Government, the debates of their Senate, and the accusations of their press, is necessary to convince the American people that they have fallen into the hands of men who are embarking on wild and dangerous courses, with no fixed object but their own immediate popularity, with no fixed principle but their reflection in office. It has become so entirely a part of the American practice—at least, of the practice of those possessed of cultivated minds and considerable properties—to stand aloof from the fierce struggles of politics, and to leave *the game to be fought out by more ignoble hands,* that they seem to have extended to foreign relations the same apathy which they exercise with regard to domestic affairs, and to feel great surprise that any one should think of treating *their Government as the real and emotions* exponent of the national will, instead of some fortuitous agglomeration of atoms whirled together by the inexorable vortex of party and political necessities, and possessing no other object in common than the desire to retain the prize they have won at whatever cost, and by whatever means. This view of their Government is repeatedly presented to us by educated Americans, and we are desired to turn from the violence of popular leaders and scheming politicians to the opinion of those great classes who comprise the wealth, the respectability, and the equilibrium of the nation. *All we can say is, that we have waited and appealed in vain; that step after step has the Government of General Pierce advanced in its career of violence and aggression, while no voice has been raised, no hand stretched out, to arrest a course so full of danger and discredit. America will not submit to arbitration, because she is determined to seize Nicaragua whether the true terms of the Clayton Treaty authorize the seizure or not, and every advance we make is sure to be met in a spirit which seeks grounds for prosecution out of every effort to conciliate.* From the people of America, in whose name these things are done, but with whose consent and assent we firmly believe they are not done, we seek for aid in vain. They give their Government but little support, but they do nothing to control it, and by their Constitution they are unable to remove it. Under these circumstances, we can only reiterate the suggestions we have made, and we should avoid all occasions of offence, withdraw all points of contact, and wait with patience to see whether the objects of the American Government may not be satisfied by something short of the last extremity.

Alarm of the Popular Press in England.

From the London Telegraph, June 3.

The question is a simple one, and easy of solution. Is it worth our while to expend several millions of money, sacrifice several hundred thousand lives, jeopardise our commerce, lose our colonies, impoverish our country, and grind down with almost unbearable taxes, imposts, and exactions, the hard-worked millions of these islands, all for one object, the retention of a Mr. Crampton, formerly a Government clerk, as our Minister at Washington—a Mr. Matthews, formerly a sporting officer in the Guards, ejected for bribery from a seat in Parliament, and then a Governor of the Bahamas, which post he resigned in consequence of the dissatisfaction caused by his conduct, as our Consul at Philadelphia—a Mr. Randolph, who has held a snug berth for years as Consul at New-York, and who, during that period, must have amassed enough money to retire with competence for the remainder of his days—and, lastly, to retain a Mr. Rowcroft, of whom we know nothing, as our Consul at Cincinnati?

For the purpose of retaining these four individuals as our accredited agents in the United States, against the express wishes of the American Government, shall England go to war with our powerful trans-Atlantic cousins? Surely the war just terminated by a disgraceful peace, which we were obliged to accept, ought to be a lesson to curb the overweening pride of our countrymen. As to the performances of our army, the least said the better. Our men were brave to a fault, and that is all that can be conceded to the service. As to the genius of our officers, it has been proved to be beneath contempt. We had not enough military tact to keep a brigade of horses from starving; and the entire staff of the British army—engineers, artillery, cavalry, and infantry—were unable to devise a scheme to place under shelter a squadron of dragoons in the field. Civilians could construct a railway in an enemy's country, several miles in length, but and shelter the navvies employed, feed their men, and perform their duties without one single instance of failure. Civil engineers did this, because they were practical men, and because they were not checked and curbed by starved and plumed staff nonentities. If the construction of that railway had been left to the army, not one mile of it would be at the present moment finished; and, during the progress of that mile, some hundreds of men would have been flogged at the triangles by our Provost Marshals. So much for the proved military genius of our officers. As to our Navy, we had old Admirals suffering from the gout, living on port wine, and, in inspired moments, under the influence of the juice of Jerez, casting about for their orders; whilst our young officers, regarding the manœuvres in the Channel-fleet as a farce, were longing for the time when they could distinguish themselves. Happily, Russia did not venture to Cronstadt, but retired and burnt [illegible]. Finally, we have to say that here we have won a total of our naval achievements. We had 70,000 gallant soldiers ready to fight, and not one head to direct our floating armaments. At home we bungled [illegible], and on the eve of signing a humiliating peace we had launched when too late a swarm of gunboats. The farce concluded, we had a grand review, at Cowes, over which we paraded several score of ugly mortar and gunboats, all nearly gunwale under with the weight of metal on board, and [illegible] with wind and

New-York Daily Tribune, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

THE POLITICAL CONVENTIONS.

The Nebraska Democratic Convention.

Speech of Gov. Reeder.

Resolutions Adopted.

Nomination of Delegates to Baltimore.

The Democratic Convention of Connecticut.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Seymour.

The Democratic Convention of Rhode Island.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Fenton.

The Democratic Convention of Vermont.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Williams.

The Democratic Convention of Massachusetts.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Bigelow.

The Democratic Convention of Maine.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Dana.

THE WHIG CONVENTIONS.

The Whig Convention of Connecticut.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Foote.

The Whig Convention of Rhode Island.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Sprague.

The Whig Convention of Vermont.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Paine.

The Whig Convention of Massachusetts.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Clifford.

The Whig Convention of Maine.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Hubbard.

THE FREE SOIL CONVENTIONS.

The Free Soil Convention of Connecticut.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Seymour.

The Free Soil Convention of Rhode Island.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Sprague.

The Free Soil Convention of Vermont.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Paine.

The Free Soil Convention of Massachusetts.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Clifford.

The Free Soil Convention of Maine.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Hubbard.

THE SLAVERY CONVENTIONS.

The Slavery Convention of Connecticut.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Foote.

The Slavery Convention of Rhode Island.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Sprague.

The Slavery Convention of Vermont.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Paine.

The Slavery Convention of Massachusetts.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Clifford.

The Slavery Convention of Maine.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Hubbard.

THE NEW-YORK CONVENTIONS.

The Democratic Convention of New-York.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Seymour.

The Whig Convention of New-York.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Fenton.

The Free Soil Convention of New-York.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Paine.

The Slavery Convention of New-York.

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The Slavery Convention of New-York.

Nomination of Governor.

Resolutions Adopted.

Speech of Governor Hubbard.

New-York Daily Times.

Crystal Palace year, our citizens have not...flood of country folk rush to us simply their places, and overflow the City with a mere community. The proud of [illegible] New-York is therefore eternal. When this City goes into the country, the country comes into the City.

No proof of this can be required more convincing than the working of all places of public amusement. Even the "Eternal City" per[illegible] collapses in the hot months, and all its inhabitants who can, abandon it to escape its misery. But New-York never collapses. The countless lists of travel keep its streets and hotels always full, and even the Italian Opera has found a generous support in mid-Summer. Such are the advantages of the position of New-York, whose prosperity knows no ebb, which is healthy at all seasons, and where the whirl and excitement of business may always be relieved by rational and enlivening amusements; where the cars of commerce incessantly empty into her lap the luxuries and wealth of all parts of the world. Miss. HEAUVALLET, the author of "Rachel in the New World," thinks it must be very easy to go mad in this country, an impression which he seems to have received on first landing in New-York. But, he did not remain long enough to become used to our rapid ways. Men are more liable to go mad from *ennui* than excitement, and that is a complaint which we never see among the fatal diseases enumerated in our bills of mortality.

Mr. Buchanan as a Filibuster.

The following resolutions, respecting the future policy of the Democratic Party towards Central America and Cuba, were adopted by the Cincinnati Convention:

Resolved, That in view of such commanding interest the people of the United States cannot but sympathize with the efforts which are being made by the people of Central America to regenerate that portion of the continent which covers a passage across the oceanic Isthmus.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will expect of the next Administration that every effort be made to *insure an ascendancy in the Gulf of Mexico*—to maintain a permanent protection of the great outlets through which is emptied into its waters the products raised upon our soil, and the commodities created by the industry of the people in our Western valleys and the Union at large.

As these resolutions were proposals couched in the most vague and ambiguous language, and may be made to signify anything and everything, according to the climate and interests for which they are intended, it is important to gather, *as far as it is possible from past declarations, how they must necessarily be interpreted* by the candidate of the Democracy for the Chief Magistracy of the country.

No one has forgotten the joint dispatch of Messrs. BUCHANAN, MASON and SOULE, under date Oct. 18, 1854, which forms the principal document of the famous Ostend Conferences. It is not our purpose to renew criticism, at this late period, of that remarkable paper; but simply to note down a few *facts* with which to refresh the memory of Democrats in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee, who, fifteen months ago, recorded their determination never to support, under any circumstances, any of the men who had lowered the national reputation, as they charged Mr. BUCHANAN with having done, by the adoption of principles which they deemed so detrimental to the interests of the country.

The entire document to which Mr. BUCHANAN's signature was appended relates to the acquisition of Cuba, and consists of a long tissue of arguments in favor of the purchase and against the right of Spain to refuse to sell that island. "On this grave and important matter, submitted to their consideration, there had been," says the document, "a full and unreserved interchange of views and sentiments" between the three Ministers, which had "*resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion.*" "We have arrived," they say, "at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding —— millions of dollars." One third part of the purchase money was afterwards spoken of as "forty millions" of dollars, which made the blank space to be filled up one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. "BUT," continued Mr. BUCHANAN and his companions, "if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and *actuated by a stubborn pride and false sense of honor*, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then" ——what is to be done? For such a crime the ready mind of Mr. BUCHANAN had ready at hand a mode of punishment. The letter suggests, in view of that emergency, as follows:

"It will then be time to consider the question, does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our beloved Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, *then, by every law, human and Divine, we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power. We feel that the course and current of events is rapidly leading towards such a catastrophe.*"

This may appear strong language, but it is nothing to what follows. The accredited Minister to the Court of St. James, with his associates, continues: "Should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish Government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, *no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people* AND GOVERNMENT *of the United States from taking part in such civil war, in support of their neighbors and friends.*" But even this is not the climax of filibusterism which the famous letter before us inculcates. After treating of filibusterism *per se*, and showing when and how it may properly be resorted to, it finally proceeds to show that right or wrong, filibuster the citizens of the United States must and will. It says: "Should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt, *no human power could prevent citizens of the United States, and liberal-minded men of other countries, from rushing to their assistance.* * * It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution."

Let it be remembered, therefore, that if Mr. BUCHANAN should be elevated to the dignity of President of the United States, he accepts that office pledged not to interfere with any violation of the neutrality laws of the land which shall take place in furtherance of the scheme of

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☞ The United States Mail steamship *Arago*, ... to the 4th ... from Cape Race, arrived at this port ... Her advices by this arrival ... the news of the recognition of the Rivas-Walker ... had been received in England, and ... intelligence of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON was daily expected. We have devoted considerable space to the views of the British people ... as expressed in leading London ... and we comment upon their purport ... elsewhere in this morning's paper. There is ... of general interest. Spain is said to ... preparing in earnest for a war with Mexico; the London Times ridicules the idea as preposterous. The Italian question remains unchanged. It is still discussed in the English papers, though, for the time being, it is superseded by the more engrossing topic of a threatened diplomatic rupture with the United States.

☞ The Russian Coronation in this City ... at hasty and impotent conclusions. It ... again yesterday, with a slim show of Delegates, adopted a long series of resolutions, and ... manifested disappointment in the non-appearance of the Commodore, who was expected to make an address, but did not signify that he was aware of the demonstration in his favor. The resolutions adopted were Anti-Administration throughout. The proceedings, however, were wholly without significance.

Difficulty with England.

The arrival of the Baltic steamer, which left Liverpool on the 5th inst., has put us in possession of the leading London journals to that date, from which we can form a tolerably accurate opinion of the effect which the positive announcement of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the three Consuls will have upon the British public, and the course which will be pursued by the ministry when the event is officially announced. The certainty of ... already been received, but without the dispatch of Secretary MARCY, giving the reasons in full for sending back the offending Minister. The worst and most irritating part of the news has reached them without the explanatory and conciliatory explanations of our Secretary, and it has not produced any acrimonious or belligerent feelings, if we can accept the tone of the London Press as a correct indication of the popular sentiment; and when it shall be found that on the enlistment question we have no longer any cause of quarrel with the British Government, and that Mr. CRAMPTON was sent back on purely personal grounds, we have little doubt that there will be a perfectly satisfactory feeling, and that immediate steps will be taken for the re-establishment of diplomatic intercourse. The Times, it is true, intimates that Mr. DALLAS will be immediately dismissed as an act of reprisal, the moment that the official news of the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON is received, and such an event may have been resolved on, to satisfy the public sentiment; but, if it should happen, it by no means follows that anything serious would follow as a natural consequence. The contrary is much more probable, and it is very evident from the tone of the British Journals that a rupture of the friendly relations existing between the two countries is looked upon with the greatest alarm and horror, and as a thing not to be thought of as within the range of possibility, especially for such a trifling cause as the dismissal of an officer who has not the slightest claim upon the sympathies of the people. All other political subjects appear to have been swallowed up by the "American difficulty," but the stock market, which is always the most sensitive interest in such cases, and the first to indicate a feeling of panic, has scarcely been affected at all by the intelligence from this side of the Atlantic of the recognition of the Paran Walk, and the dismissal of the British Minister. And, as the feeling of Downing-street must at once spread to the "City," it is life to infer that the ministry were not unduly excited by the rumors that had reached them.

The *Times* regards the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON as an electioneering manœuvre on the part of the President to secure the nomination, and thinks that, after the 1st of November, there will be no difficulty whatever in restoring friendly relations, and counsels prudence and caution. The action of the Cincinnati Convention will dispel all these ideas on this subject, and be sufficient to convince them, on the other side of the water, that threatening a war with England is not now the way to talk for Democrats. Take the expression of the English journals altogether, they are far less blustering and belligerent than we had anticipated, though, as our readers are aware, we have never, for a moment, entertained the thought that there would be any war between the two countries, growing out of the enlistment difficulty, or the Central American question.

The Eternal City.

Every city in the world during some short period of the year sinks into repose, its inhabitants migrate into the country and its avenues of business and pleasure cease to throb with the brisk pulsation of social life. London in September and October becomes torpid; Paris, during the same period, takes a nap. Until within a few years New-York was deserted in July and August, but ever since 1853, our great

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Crowded out of our columns to-day are the following:

Mr. Butler's Speech.
Mr. Wilson's Speech.
Mr. Sumner's Speech.
Mr. Hamlin's Speech.
Mr. Fessenden's Speech.
Mr. Seward's Speech.
Mr. Chase's Speech.
Mr. Wade's Speech.
Mr. Trumbull's Speech.
Mr. Collamer's Speech.
Mr. Pugh's Speech.
Mr. Douglas's Speech.
Mr. Bayard's Speech.
Mr. Mason's Speech.
Mr. Toombs's Speech.
Mr. Clayton's Speech.
Mr. Brown's Speech.
Mr. Pearce's Speech.
Mr. Crittenden's Speech.
Mr. Cass's Speech.
Mr. Dickinson's Speech.
Mr. Hunter's Speech.
Mr. Slidell's Speech.
Mr. Benjamin's Speech.
Mr. Mallory's Speech.
Mr. Yulee's Speech.
Mr. Jones's Speech.
Mr. Clay's Speech.
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Speech.
Mr. Houston's Speech.
Mr. Thompson's Speech.
Mr. Evans's Speech.
Mr. Sebastian's Speech.
Mr. Rusk's Speech.
Mr. Adams's Speech.
Mr. Geyer's Speech.
Mr. Stuart's Speech.
Mr. Foot's Speech.
Mr. Bell's Speech.
Mr. Everett's Speech.
Mr. Badger's Speech.
Mr. Davis's Speech.
Mr. Wright's Speech.
Mr. Dodge's Speech.
Mr. Weller's Speech.
Mr. Shields's Speech.
Mr. Walker's Speech.
Mr. Rice's Speech.
Mr. Atchison's Speech.
Mr. Borland's Speech.
Mr. Sebastian's Speech.
Mr. Jones's Speech.
Mr. Johnson's Speech.
Mr. Pratt's Speech.
Mr. Fillmore's Speech.
Mr. Donelson's Speech.
Mr. Hall's Speech.
Mr. Cushing's Speech.
Mr. Saunders's Speech.
Mr. Wise

STATIONERY.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening, in Fifth-av. or Broadway, between 23d-st. and Madison-sq., a small Locket, containing a lock of hair. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at 23 Fifth-av.

$25 REWARD.—Lost, from 36 to 39 Bloomfield-st., a SMALL STOVE DOG; color, white and brown; answers to the name of "DIAMOND PIN." The finder is hereby cautioned against harboring the dog, as he will be prosecuted. Apply at 39 Bloomfield-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—Lost, on Friday evening, in Broadway, between Grand and Canal-sts., a SMALL STONE SEAL RING, with the letter "M" engraved on it. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at the office of the Commercial Advertiser, Nassau-st.

$5 REWARD.—Lost, on Saturday, between 4 and 5 p. m., in Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston-sts., a GOLD LOCKET, containing a lock of hair. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it at 1 Bleecker-st.

**$10

DEATH, OR SLEEP?

A. M. A., MAY 10, 1856.

Is she dead, or sleeping,
Our dear babe, Maggie?
She feels in a rapt repose,
In her hand an early rose,
Fit to grace a queen!

Dr. her doll to Eagle:
Thinking she will wake;
She must wake, we say at last,
And make this dreadful Past,
Or our hearts will break!

See! the hair is stirring
On her broad white brow;
There's a trouble in the rose,
And her drooping lids unclose—
She is waking now!

No! It will but fancy!
Our dead child, Eagle,
Will not wake or stir again!
We have watched and wept in vain
For our little queen!

R. H. STODDARD.

MARKET REPORTS.

Electronic—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times

TUESDAY, June 17—5 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet, but steady.

COFFEE—Demand fair; prices firm: Java, 14¾; Laguayra, 11¾, and Rio, 10¼@11¾ ₩ lb.

COTTON—Continues in pretty active demand, at buoyant rates, including Middling Uplands, at 11¼c.; do. Gulfs at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other kinds in proportion.

FISH—Market generally dull; supplies moderate; demand limited to the trade.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western is decidedly active, but is rather infirm, the sales, since our last, embracing about 12,400 barrels, in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	@4 60@4 85
Superfine State	4 85@5 10
Fancy do	5 15@5 25
Favorite and Extra State	5 25@5 50
Superior to good Michigan	4 75@5 00
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 30@5 70
Common to Good Ohio	5 25@5 75
Extra Michigan	5 25@5 50
Superfine Indiana	5 00@5 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	5 75@6 00
Extra Ohio	6 00@6 00
Fancy Genesee	6 00@6 25
Extra Genesee	6 50@6 75
Extra Michigan	6 50@10 00

Canadian—Continues dull; and during the sales since our last have amounted to only about 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $5 40@$7 70 ₩ bbl. Southern is quiet and depressed. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6@$8 75 and $8 75@$9 50 for Fine and Superfine. Rye flour is inactive and languid at $5@$5 50 for Fine and Superfine. Corn meal is pretty fully offered and is in pretty fair request at $3 95@$4 for Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Jersey, and $3 90@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite freely dealt in at full prices. The arrivals are ample and enable factors to meet the prevalent vigorous inquiry. The sales since our last embrace about 94,000 bushels, including inferior to prime Canadian White, at $1 36@$1 77; ordinary Western White at $1 28; do. Red at $1 30@$1 33½; Ordinary to Choice Southern at $1 30@$1 35; Amber Genesee at $1 40@$1 70; good Southern Mixed at $1 05; and fair do. Red at $1 25@$1 29 ₩ bushel. There is dispersed of a small lot of New Georgia White (the first lot received this season) at $2 ₩ bushel. It was considered a very good specimen. HICKOX & BOORMAN, of the Croton Mills, were the purchasers. Yesterday's report of Wheat at sales should read 90,000 bushels. Rye is firm and held at 85c.@86c., as in quality, ₩ bushel; but 48-lb is inactive there. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is in very fair request at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last of about 61,000 bushels at 41c. afloat, for unsound, heated and damp, 63c.@65c. for good Southern, 65c.@66c. for Southern yellow, 67c. for round yellow, 66c.@66c. for common to choice Southern white, 66c.@67c. for round white, and 63c.@64c. for sound Western mixed, ₩ bushel.

—There were 700 bales Rice purchased at 5¾c.@ 6¾c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Quiet, but stiffly held. Stock, nearly 170,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Only a few small lots changed hands to-day, at 9c.@9c. ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig still commands, in lots, $21@$22. Other kinds unchanged.

LATHS—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

LEAD—In moderate request at about former rates.

LEATHER—A pretty fair inquiry exists at old quotations, for dressed tanned sole. Nothing really new in other varieties.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Held above the views of buyers. No important movement to. Stocks very light.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain entirely nominal. Spirits Turpentine commands, in lots, about 37c. ₩ gallon, of which but so much of it offering, and factors seem less eager to sell.

OILS—Nothing new has occurred in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is in request at 79c.@79c. for large lots for arrive and on the spot, and 80c.@80c. for small lots, from store. Lard—Extra very scarce, and no amount is being offered for sale. Lard Oil inactive and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, but is cheaper and irregular, with sales reported since our last, of 1,600 bbls. in lots, mostly at $19 for Mess, and $16¾@$16¾ for prime Mess, and $15½@$16¼ for Prime. ₩ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate request, at full prices. Bacon—Sales of 200 boxes, for Hams, 7½c.@9c., for Shoulders; and 8¾c.@8¾c. for Bench sides. ₩ lb. Bacon remains in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10½c., as in quality, ₩ lb. Lard is scarce and firm; sales since our last reach about 700 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is pretty active and steady. The sales since our last consist of 600 bbls. at $6@$6 for Country Prime; $8@$8 50 for do. Mess; $12@$13 for repacked do., and $13@$18 per extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $15@$16 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy at prices ranging from $18@$16 ₩ bbl. Butter is tolerably plenty, and is selling moderately at 11c.@13c. for White and Yellow Ohio; 17c. @21c. for Common to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and fair request at 6c.@8c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales were made of 170 tcs. at $3 50@$4 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Continue in good request, at previous full quotations, with sales of 1,300 hhds Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are active and buoyant. Smart's varieties are now quoted thus: Loaf Sugar, 12¼c.; Crushed Sugar, 12c.; Ground Sugar, 11¾c.; Circle A. Crushed Sugar, 11¾c.

TOBACCO—Not much of a desirable quality can be procured. Hence, business is restricted, and prices are somewhat unsettled. The sales since Friday include 70 hhds. Kentucky and Marysville, at 7¾c.@12¾c.; 115 cases Seed Leaf, at 8¼c.@18c.; and 85 bales Havana, on private terms.

WHISKEY—We heard that 650 bbls. Ohio and Prison were sold, chiefly at 27c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners were asking rather lighter rates, but the engagements were not very extensive, and no general improvement was established. For Liverpool Cotton, 5-32d. @ 9-32d.; Flour, 2s 3d.@2s. 6d., asked ₩ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@6½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 2s 3d.@2s 6d.; Resin, 2s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 4s.@4s. 6d. ₩ tc. Heavy Goods, 12s.@25s. ₩ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations.

Increase of Cattle in Ohio.

The report of the Auditor of State gives the following assessed values, showing the increase in three years:

	1859.	1853.	Increase.
Horses	401,656	624,746	55 per cent.
Mules	3,902	5,315	80 per cent.
Cattle	1,806,316	1,791,180	65 per cent.
Sheep	2,496,786	4,837,542	40 per cent.
Hogs	1,441,709	1,016,067	Decrease.

This shows a large increase in numbers of all sort except hogs, which decreased on account of the high price of corn, and increased facilities by railroad to get them to market.

The increase of money value of all other kinds of cattle appears by the following table equal to increase of numbers:

	1859.	1853.	Increase.
Horses	$16,822,796	$21,415,604	90 per cent.
Mules	136,925	205,125	140 per cent.
Cattle	16,027,858	18,902,06	80 per cent.
Sheep	3,621,350	5,564,929	60 per cent.
Hogs	8,064,780	3,457,960	Decrease.
Aggregate	$21,568,764	$34,615,633	70 per cent.

While this is the aggregate of the State, the increase in value in some of the Counties remote from market is still larger. This is particularly the case in other Western States, where, previous to the extension of railroad, such bullocks as sell in New-York for $60 or $60 a head could be bought for $10 or $15 each.

The Cincinnati *Railroad Record* gives the following table of values of animal exports from Ohio:

	1859.	1853.
Horses	$ ——	$ 500,000
Beef and Cattle	2,394,750	4,370,000
Pork, Lard, Oil and Hors	7,954,290	9,180,000
Butter, Cheese and Tallow	750,000	940,000
Wool	2,160,000	3,000,000
Aggregate Export	$13,259,040	$17,950,000

This is about 30 ₩ cent. of the assessed value of the animals.

The number exported may be set down as follows:

Cattle	135,000	Hogs	700,000
Horses	10,000	Sheep, Wool off	2,500,000

There is no doubt that railroads are rapidly producing a change in the culture of Ohio. The production of cattle, horses, sheep, hay, garden crops and fruits is all rapidly increasing, while the product of hogs and small grain is relatively diminishing.—*Toledo Blade.*

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Immediately through J. F. SONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Chief Examiner of all the States, No. 1½ Wall-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Back Pay, &c., procured by J. F. S.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED. TAYLOR & HOUGHTS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE—MOLLIE'S PURE ROASTED Decoction Coffee is the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GOLLIE & BRO., Nos. 295 and 297 Washington-st., New-York, importers of the Decoction Roast, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Decoction Coffee, which is now put up in tin cans with the fac-simile of our signature on each wrapper as a protection against imposition. For sale by the manufacturers; also by

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 William-st.
Messrs. BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO., No. 211 Fulton-st.
Messrs. C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Messrs. HALL, BUCKLEY & CO., No. 153 Greenwich-st.
Messrs. MORRISON & SOPER, No. 16 Fulton-st.
Messrs. WARD, CLOSE & CO., No. 115 Fulton-st.
And by all the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. 25 cents per can; 1 lb. per dozen.

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☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of E. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE, AT WALDEN, ORANGE COUNTY.—11¼ miles from Hudson River Road at Newburg, by plank road, over which daily mail stage passes. Mansion house, 2 stories high, with wings attached; 13 fine rooms, barn, ice-house, and other out buildings, all in good order; a fine apple orchard, and other choice fruit and ornamental trees; 4 acres of excellent land. Walden is located at the Falls of the Wallkill, contains a Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, and Methodist Church, several stores, &c.; the place is unrivaled in healthiness and beauty of scenery; possession of property given at any time. For terms, &c., inquire of subscriber, Shawangunk Village, Ulster Co.

JAMES G. GRAHAM.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most elevated parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the ocean of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable fruit and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—A large, substantial and well-finished two-story house, (64 by 40 feet,) with about five acres of land, on the South side of the village of Saugerties, near the Episcopal Church. The house is particularly well built, has marble mantels, cornices and centre-pieces, and is surrounded by broad piazza. The situation is elevated and distinguished for healthfulness and beauty of scenery, which includes the Hudson River, Catskill Mountains, and the neighboring village, while the grounds extend to the Esopus Creek in the rear. The price, with most of the furniture, (which is nearly new,) is $6,500. Apply on the premises to

CHARLES E. TOWNSEND.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On and with an extensive view of the Sound, forty-seven miles from New-York, and about five minutes' walk from the Westport depôt. The house is 42x36, newly painted and papered. The out-buildings include stable, coach-house, ice-house, apiary, &c. The garden is in complete order. Besides the forest, there is a great variety of fruit trees. If desired, the furniture will be sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DE PEYSTER, or F. DEPEYSTER, No. 50 Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN G. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 10 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

FARMS.—Unimproved land, country seats, and village property for sale very cheap. 10 farms in Rockland and Westchester counties, N. Y., 3 to 20 acres, $735 to $1,700. 12 others, 30 to 120 acres, $3,570 to $12,000. 20 Farms in Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., 25 to 400 acres, $875 to $6,000. 20 Farms in Pike and Wayne counties, Penn., 25 to 400 acres, $360 to $6,000. 5 on Long and Staten Islands cheap. Splendid country seats at Astoria, Bloomfield and near Trenton, N. J. Village property at Piermont, Yonkers, Nyack, Haverstraw and other places. 50, 100 and 5,000 acres of the very best unimproved land in Orange and Sullivan counties, N. Y., also Pike and Wayne counties, Penn., about 50 to 70 miles north from New-York, $3 to $8 per acre; it is first rate soil, healthy and good place for farmers; the wood on it will sell for $3 to $20 per acre; wood will be taken in part pay for some of the land; $2 per cord only a short distance from the property. You may rely on finding all this unimproved land quite as good as land that is selling at other places for $30 per acre; it will make the very best farms, and is only 3 to 5 hours' ride from New-York. Some of the places have good mill powers, and cannot fail to rise in value fast. Some of the farms in Clarkstown, Rockland county, N. Y., will make good country seats; the fruit on them will pay interest on the cost. One of the farms in Sullivan county, with good mill power, can be managed so that it will not cost over $400 for 874 acres of good timbered and farming land. There are good roads, soc-ety, schools, stores, churches, hotels, post-offices by and near all the property. 4 extra good farms, in Michigan, and Ohio, cheap. 160 acres of the very best land, near Chamberlain's Railroad Station, Town of New-Buffalo, Michigan, $5 50 per acre. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 37 Fulton-st., New-York; office is open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

LOTS FOR SALE—A mile south of Yonkers, on the Hudson River, from 2 to 5 acres, to suit purchasers.

The above is a part of the property now occupied by Thomas W. Ludlow, Esq., is easy of access by the Hudson and Harlem Railroads and steamboats, and within a *drive of an hour and a half from the City.*

These lots are beautifully situated with fine views of the river, and surrounded by handsome and expensive improvements and free from any nuisance.

To purchasers, who have no time to attend to the erection of buildings, laying out their grounds and other improvements, we offer our services, and the advantage to be derived from our extensive horticultural establishment and experience in that line, and we will furnish plans and estimates, and superintend the buildings and improvements under his direction for 5 per cent. on the bills, by which his time as well as expense and trouble will be saved.

Builders and contractors can also have the advantage of our machinery and work-shops for a reasonable compensation.

For terms, particulars, &c., apply to us on the premises.

THOMAS W. LUDLOW, Jr.,
I. G. STEVENS LUDLOW, and to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

ROSE COTTAGE, YONKERS, Wednesday, June 11, 1856.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 83 acres, with stock and crops, near Railway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 121 Broadway, second floor.

FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—A 4-story brick building, No. 118 28th-st., near the 3d-av., the building is 77 feet front by 100 feet deep, with steam-engine; also 3 moulding machines, 1 planing do., 1 tenon do; also 4 circular saw benches, and 3 circular cross-cut saws, all in good order; also 1 horse, and double and single harness, 2 lumber wagons, 1 light wagon, 1 cart, 1 sleigh, together with all that is necessary to carry on the building business, in all its branches; the building can be used for any other manufacturing purpose; or any of the above articles will be sold separate by applying on the premises, or to DAVID HENEY, No. 104 East 23d-st.; A. H. HORTON, No. 382 West-st., or No. 65 East 29th-st.; WM. G. CHAVE No. 194 East 30th-st.

FARM FOR SALE, IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Ninety-two acres, with or without crops; possession to suit the purchaser; on the Purchase Road, 2½ miles from Rye Depôt; the same from White Plains. Building in good repair; house large, piazza on three sides; delightfully situated on high ground, amid ample shade trees, commanding an extensive prospect of Long Island Sound and the adjacent country; soil excellent and well watered; fruit in great abundance, &c. A property combining beauty and healthiness of location, with like facilities of access to the City, schools, churches, &c., is seldom offered. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to P. P. PAGE, No. 18 Catharine-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing about 100 acres, situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester County, on both sides of the Saw-Mill River, adjoining the road leading from the Saw-Mill River Road to Hastings. The farm is occupied by George A. Barker, who will show the premises. Apply at No. 52 Walker-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place occupied by him, containing 30 acres land in a high state of cultivation. Convenient dwelling-house, new out buildings, with a variety of fruit of excellent quality. It is within a few minutes' ride of Hudson River Railroad, being about one mile from Milton Ferry Depôt. Possession can be given immediately, with growing crops and stock if desired. For further particulars, apply to CHARLES A. MACY, at the Park Bank, or on the premises, of WALTER CORLIES.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—On the banks of the Hudson River at Garrison's, overlooking Westpoint and Cozzens. The buildings are new, of modern style, and complete in every particular. Communication with the City by Express and other trains of Hudson Railroad and steamboats, several times daily. Terms easy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS BUILDING LOTS, on the Harlem Railroad; situated from 7 to 9 miles from New-York, 70 miles containing 275 acres of land, 150 acres of prood land, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

SUPERIOR FARM AT DEER PARK, L. I.—55 acres; 38 under a high state of cultivation, 13 wood, 5 meadow, large apple and peach orchard; grapes and garden fruits; an excellent 2-story frame house in good repair, 8 rooms, kitchen attached, barn, cribs, granary, wood and wagon houses, 38 miles from N. Y. and 2 from depôt; for cash or city.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE—About 10½ acres, covered with a fine grove of oaks, chestnuts, hickory, &c., situated on road to Newtown, 3 miles from Peck-slip Ferry, one mile from Flushing Railroad, and bounded on two sides by public roads and on one side by plank-road from Green Point to Flushing. One of the best opportunities for investment or speculation ever offered. It is most admirably located for village lots, country seat, or villa sites.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—About 80 acres, situated on Weaver-st., Mamaroneck, half a mile from Chatsworth depôt and two miles from Mamaroneck depôt. The Second-avenue and New Rochelle Railroad will pass through one corner of the farm, where the depôt will be located. For particulars, inquire of DAVID R. BROWN, on the premises, or at E. C. ROBINSON'S Furniture Store, No. 69 Bowery.

WESTERN LANDS.—Choice lands in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin, for sale, or exchange for New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburg property. Capitalists and those intending to emigrate to the West, can obtain important information by applying to E. CLAGGETT, Western Land Office, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET VERY CHEAP—Two very superior 2-story, basement and counter-cellar brick houses, 22x43 feet, Nos. 126 and 128 Bergen-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Bond sts., containing range, furnace, gas, &c. Price $6,000 each—$600 in cash, balance on mortgage. Rent $480.

Three very superior 2-story and basement brick houses, corner of Degraw and Van Brunt sts. Price $6,500 each—$500 cash. Rent $250. J. BULL, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, TO CLOSE AN ACCOUNT—The house and lot on the West side of Church-st., No. 92, next to the corner of Reade, and adjoining the lot on the northwest corner of Chambers and Church sts.; rented, and possession at any time. Also, the two-story brick-front house and lot on the south side of Reade-st., No. 11, and the furniture will be sold. Possession immediately. Apply on the premises, to R. G. L. DE PEYSTER, or A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—PRICE $3,000—A country residence in Jamaica, near the depôt, beautifully laid out with fruit, forest, and shade trees, large garden, nice house, barn, &c. Any one in want of a choice place in complete order, in a beautiful village convenient to the City, will call at the office of W. THOMAS, Architect, 4th floor, corner of Broadway and Barclay sts., from 9 till 4, this day or to-morrow.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT. Near the depôt, 14 acres, with splendid new 2-story frame octagon-shaped house, 50 by 50, with cupola and double piazzas all round; splendid view of the sound and surrounding country; fine apple-orchard, first-rate never-failing spring, which can be introduced in the house. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriages, &c., and 23 acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

NEAT COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—In Brooklyn; garden, grape vines, &c., &c. Will exchange for a small cottage not further than Morrisania. Address A. H., office of this paper.

LOTS FOR SALE—On Elm-st., Newark, N. J., or to be exchanged for improved real estate or for personal property. They are situated near the proposed ship canal, for which the State has given a charter. Inquire of N. WILLIAM STUYVESANT, Jr., No. 56 William-st.

CENTRAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 7th-av., next adjoining 14th-st. Rev. Allen Steel, Pastor. The Pews of this Church will be offered for sale on THURSDAY Evening, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The Church will be open on Tuesday and Wednesday during the day, and on Thursday during the day and evening. Plans of the seating, with the prices of the Pews and terms of sale, can be obtained at the church.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 30th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & SHELDING, No. 15 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

TWO LOTS WANTED—On a five-year lease or longer, *suitable for a coal-yard. Address FRED.*, at the office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—A desirable house, with pleasant yard, hot and cold bath water, in 61st-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rent moderate.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 191 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—A first-class modern-built two-story and attic house, containing 18 rooms—in complete order; good garden, with fruit, shade and ornamental trees; choice location, commanding an extensive view of the Sound; five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, No. 37 Murray-st., or D. L. SCOFIELD, at Stamford depôt.

TO LET.—The two-story brick house No. 458 Greenwich-st., convenient to 6th and 8th-av. railroads, and about ten minutes' walk from the City Hall. The house has been painted and cleaned throughout; possession given immediately. Apply on the premises, or of WM. H. LEE, No. 159 Chambers-st., or No. 199 Fulton-st.

TO LET.—The two splendid rooms on the second floor of house No. 138 Canal-st., in complete order, newly painted and papered, suitable for any light business. Rent $300 per annum. Also, the large basement newly finished and in complete repair. Rent $300 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

COTTAGE TO RENT.—A new and convenient cottage, 14 miles from the City, near Riverdale, on the Hudson River Railroad; contains 14 rooms, with garden and stable attached, &c. Address JAMES E. BETTNER, Yonkers.

COTTAGE TO LET.—The two-story cottage built house, No. 24 Gregory-st., Jersey City, in complete repair. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. S. MILLER, No. 39 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful.

DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 193 Broadway.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st of May next. Apply at the Treasurer's office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

A FURNISHED FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET—In 23d-st., near 4th-av., newly painted and frescoed throughout, with all modern improvements and in complete order; a desirable residence. None but a private family need apply; will be rented for a year or term of years. Possession immediately. Address M. L., Madison-square Post-Office.

BUILDING TO LET—To manufacturers, builders, &c., the large building and grounds, formerly used as a laundry, on the corner of Broad-way and 57th-st. Inquire of C. & A. C. POILLON, No. 67 Chatham-st., over Chatham Bank, from 9 to 12 A. M.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 102 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—At the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and East 25th sts. 1,000 horse power and 180,000 square feet of first-class rooms. Also for sale one 10-horse engine and boiler; one large blower and a superior cooper worm heater. Inquire on the premises before 10 A. M., or after 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 499 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANO-FORTES.
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 365 Broadway, New-York.
A fine assortment of superior pianos, warranted in every respect. Also, a few
SECOND-HAND PIANOS,
of different makes, Chickering's, Gilbert's, Stodart's, &c., for sale at $60, $75, $140, and $200. Pianos to hire and exchanged.

J. H. CHAMBERS,
No. 365 Broadway, near White-st.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and reorganized, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium Pianos, together with those of other makes. Gerhart, Needham & Co.'s celebrated upright, their double bank, cast iron, new plan, from $125 to $300; second hand from $50 to $125. Melodeons from $25 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 439 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

FISCHER, MOND & CO.—Late of No. 1 Franklin-square, have removed from their old stand to their new store No. 423 Broadway, New-York, where may be found a full assortment of superior PIANO-FORTES and GUITARS all of their own manufacture. Agents for SMITH'S and PELOUBET'S MELODEONS. Manufacturers of all kinds of Musical Instruments, and Publishers of SHEET MUSIC.

EIGHT BEAUTIFUL PIANOS AT COST To close an estate, all new superior instruments, by celebrated makers; prices from $190 to $260—worth from $300 to $360 each, fully guaranteed, latest styles of cases, carved legs, grand French action, beautifully inlaid. Call this week, for they must all be sold at some price.

W. OSBORN & CO., No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal.

GREAT DISCOVERY IN PIANO-FORTE MUSIC. LIGHTS, SHADES AND SHADOWS, No. 421 Broadway. This work embodies all the principles of the celebrated Boston Music Teacher, combined with the patent orchestrant, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

ASTONISHING LOW PRICES.—PIANOS made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Jacob Chickering, A. W. Ladd & Co., Hains Bros., and T. Gilbert & Co., at lower prices than ever before offered. Good second-hand pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

RARE CHANCE—An excellent new, Rosewood Piano-Forte, fully guaranteed, made by a piano-maker for his own use, will be, on account of his death, sold a/a decided bargain by the executrix. A second-hand Piano taken. May be seen at Mr. WEBER'S, No. 105 West Broadway.

ORGAN FOR SALE—A very desirable instrument for a small church, or lodge-room. 7 feet front, by 3 feet 6 inches deep. 10 feet 6 inches high, containing 10 draw-stops and swell. The above instrument can be seen by calling on A. HUME, No. 33 6th-av., N. Y.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Warerooom, No. 363 Broome-st.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED OBLIQUE SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms 365 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory 20th-st. and 9th-av.

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

HOTELS.

CONGRESS HALL, CAPE MAY, N. J.—The subscriber has the pleasure to announce to the public that he has recently fitted up, in a style of superior elegance and comfort, this well-known and popular establishment. The extensive buildings he has erected have been constructed in the most approved modern fashion, with spacious and airy chambers, ample and extensive corridors, superb drawing rooms, and a dining hall unsurpassed by any in the United States. The furniture, which is entirely new, is of the most costly and luxurious description. The subscriber has likewise engaged the most experienced cooks; he has supplied his cellars with the choicest wines and liquors, and, having secured a well-drilled corps of attentive servants, he confidently promises that those who may favor him with their company shall enjoy all the comforts, luxuries and refinements of a first-class Metropolitan Hotel.

Congress Hall is beautifully situated in the midst of a grassy lawn, stretching directly to the sea side, and commands an uninterrupted view of the ocean. Its terms will be moderate, and no charges will be made for extras. The house will be ready for the reception of visitors on the 1st of June. Connected with the establishment is a telegraphic station, communicating with all parts of the Union. The steamers *Delaware, Kensetcho* and *Boston*, leave Pier No. 14 N. R., foot of Chambers-st., for Cape May.

W. B. MILLER, Proprietor, Cape Island.

HAMILTON HOUSE, FORT HAMILTON, L. I.—The undersigned, having fitted up the two commodious houses, near the Ferry Landing, at Fort Hamilton, is now prepared to receive guests for permanent board or pleasure parties. One house is fitted up expressly for families and single boarders, and the other as a hotel for transient visitors. Yachting parties will find this a convenient point to "come to," and be well provided for. Conveyances by land and Brooklyn Cars to Greenwood, and from thence, stages to Fort Hamilton.

H. GREEN, Proprietor.

HOTEL TO LET AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The hotel on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., and near Broadway. Also, the desirable dwelling house No. 146 Waverley-place, near 6th-av. Also, the similar house, No. 135 Hammond, near Greenwich-st. All of the above have just been painted and put in complete order. Apply to E. L. BUYDAM, No. 125 Waverley-place.

VISITORS TO LONDON—Will find at BOUREN'S Private Boarding House, No. 61 Queen st., Cheapside, every accommodation. Situation central, being within five minutes' walk of the Post-Office, Royal Exchange, and Bank of England. Terms 4s. to 4s. 6d. per day, including bed, breakfast, tea, boots, and attendance. Private sitting-rooms if required.

HEATH HOUSE—Schooley's Mountain Springs, N. J.—The above popular and well-known establishment will be opened by the first of June for the reception of visitors. Persons desirous of obtaining r

New-York Daily Tribune, Wednesday, June 13, 1866

LEGAL NOTICES.

STEAMER SONORA, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on THURSDAY, June 14, at 12 M.

STEAMER COLORADO, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 M.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 20, at 12 M.

STEAMER CONSTELLATION, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 23, at 12 M.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, June 27, at 12 M.

STEAMER CONSTELLATION, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, June 30, at 12 M.

STEAMER COLORADO, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on WEDNESDAY, July 4, at 12 M.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, for SAN FRANCISCO, via PANAMA, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., on SATURDAY, July 7, at 12 M.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Agents of the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company, are prepared to insure against loss by fire, on favorable terms, Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., in the City and Country.

WM. WALKER, Jr., Agent,
No. 54 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Parks, No. 36 Union-square, until 12 M. on THURSDAY, June 14, 1866, for the erection of a Stable, Carriage-house, Harness-room, Hay-loft, &c., in the Park, near the Arsenal, Fifth-ave. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Commissioners, No. 36 Union-square, on and after June 11, 1866. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Commissioners.

JAMES BOWNE, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, June 18, 1857

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

SOUTHFIELD.

Foreign Exchange closed for the Boston

Meeting of the New-York Pilots.